MASON'S
O.K. Sauce,
O.K. Pickles,
Mango Chutney,
Worcestershire Sauce,
Mustard Sauce,
Tomato Catsup.

[1074

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ACCESSORIES
For MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES and MOTOR BOATS.
"GOODYEAR" and "DUNLOP" TYRES.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Voux Rd., H.K.
Tele. 97.

783

No. 18,559 號九十五百五千八萬一第 日五十二月九年巳丁 HONGKONG FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1917. 五禮拜 號九月一十年六國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers,
784

BRITISH PILSENER BEER

ALLSOPP'S

BURTON-ON-TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS,

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

[13

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS, DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES:—12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1¼" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignment of R.S.A. Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[1165

A. LING & CO.,

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

[535

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.....Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 10.00 " ..... " 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " ..... " 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m..... " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " ..... " 10 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " ..... " 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " ..... " 10 "
2.15 " to 5.00 " ..... " 15 "
4.00 " to 8.00 " ..... " 10 "

NIGHT CARS

* 10 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 " to 10.30 a.m.....Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 " ..... " 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon ..... " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m..... " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " ..... " 15 "
5.30 " to 8.00 " ..... " 10 "
8.00 " to 8.30 " ..... " 15 "
8.30 " to 8.00 " ..... " 10 "

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. MUNPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
469

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 6 Local. a.m.	No. 7 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 9 Local. a.m.	No. 11 Through Express. p.m.	No. 15 Through Express. p.m.	No. 15 Local. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep.	7.35		8.56		12.16	5.10			
SHEK LUNG dep.	8.40		11.16		1.40	6.25			
Shum Chun dep.	10.25	8.05	4.30	11.45	3.30	7.10	6.30	Sats. Suns and Public Holidays Excepted. 6.23	4.00
Sheung Shui dep.	—	8.12	4.37	11.53	—	—	6.37	6.31	4.07
Fanling dep.	—	8.15	4.41	11.56	—	—	6.40	6.34	4.11
Taipo Market dep.	—	8.25	4.52	12.06	—	—	6.49	6.43	4.15
Taipo dep.	—	8.32	4.59	12.11	—	—	6.53	6.46	4.21
Samshui dep.	—	8.44	5.12	12.24	—	—	7.04	—	—
Tsumati dep.	—	8.56	5.25	12.36	—	—	7.15	—	—
Hung Hom dep.	—	9.02	5.33	12.42	—	—	7.20	—	—
KOWLOON arr.	11.05	9.05	5.34	12.44	4.10	7.50	7.22	6.55	4.35

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No 10 Local. a.m.	No. 12 Through Express. p.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.	No 16 Local. p.m.	*No. 20 Through Express. p.m.	No 22 Local. p.m.	No. 24 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave ....H.K.	6.25	7.55	9.15	10.15	11.55	1.11	1.35	3.15	5.06	4.25
KOWLOON dep.	6.50	8.05	9.30	10.33	12.10	1.26	1.45	3.18	5.18	4.50
Hung Hom dep.	6.51	—	9.35	10.33	—	1.32	1.52	3.23	5.23	4.54
Tsumati dep.	7.00	—	9.43	10.40	—	1.38	1.58	—	5.27	4.59
Shatin dep.	7.11	—	9.55	10.52	—	1.49	2.09	—	5.33	5.13
Taipo dep.	7.23	*	10.09	11.04	—	2.01	2.21	*	5.52	5.24
Taipo Market dep.	7.27	—	10.15	11.08	—	2.05	2.25	—	5.56	5.27
Fanling dep.	7.37	—	10.32	11.17	—	2.14	2.34	—	6.06	5.35
Sheung Shui dep.	7.40	*	10.35	11.20	—	2.17	2.37	—	6.07	5.38
Shum Chun arr.	7.45	—	—	11.25	—	2.23	2.43	—	6.13	5.43
dep.	—	8.50	11.00	—	12.55	2.51	—	4.15	—	—
KOWLOON dep.	—	10.35	3.10	—	2.31	—	—	6.08	—	—
CANTON, (Tai Sha Tau) arr.	—	11.45	5.54	—	3.40	—	—	7.15	—	—

Sats. Suns and Public Holidays only. Saturdays and Sundays only. Sats. and Suns. only. Wed. Sats. Excepted. Sats. Suns and Public Holidays Excepted. Sats. Suns and Public Holidays only.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shatankok	dep.	10.00	1.30	5.00
Shatankok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11.00	2.30	6.00

[782

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

14., A.B.C., Western Union, Engineering and Bentley Codes Used.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contracts, Condensers, Steam's Manganese Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI.

Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1	Dock No. 2	Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53	99 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 "	24	44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 80 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE.

Telegraphic Address—"DOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1	No. 2.
Lifting Power	7,000 tons.	12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 feet.	630 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	58 "	86 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	32 "	36 "

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimonoseki).
Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	366 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 " 7 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

717

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

[7

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1836. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed $14,000,000.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY, GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
4, Des Voeux Road Central.
Tel. No. 220.

JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
Acting Local Manager.
[705

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS

"La Flor de la Isabela."

CIGARS OF QUALITY FROM MANILA.

PICADILLO. VEGUEROS ESPECIALES.
FAVORITOS J. DOTRES. ESPECIALES TABACALERA.
VEGUEROS FINOS.

TRY THEM. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

On Sale at all the Leading Tobacconists. BOTELHO BROS., AGENTS.
946]

WM. STEWART & CO.

TIMBER MERCHANTS, MEASURERS AND TIMBER EXPERTS.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

IMPORTERS of Teak, Philippine Hardwoods, Oregon Pine and Japanese Oak in Logs and Planks.

Teak and Hardwood supplied Machine Sawn to any Dimensions.

Prices and Samples, on application.

Telegrams—Rosewood. Telephone No. 1463. P. O. Box No. 639.
[937

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR" ... ... Dec. 4th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... ... Dec. 31st.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... ... Jan. 30th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

Telephone 141. 68

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "ANTILOCHUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 6th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th November will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 24th November or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be affected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1917. [1247

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI.

THE Steamship "GREGORY APCAR," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1917. [2

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN.

THE Steamship "THORDIS" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed AT THEIR RISK into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th Nov. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on the 14th Nov., at 9.30 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Agents
Hongkong, 7th November, 1917. [1251

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "RAJAH," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1917. [33

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART
Manager.
[1a

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

Electric Lifts and Lighting.
Telephone on Each Floor.
Hotel Launch Meets All Steamers.
Telephone: No. 573.
Tel. Address: "Victoria."

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.
[32

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 Feet Above Sea Level.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone in every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.

Fifteen minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden, and Social Rooms. European Manager meets Steamers.

P. O. FEUSTER,
Manager.
[126

THE VICTORIA HOTEL CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.

The only European Hotel in Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information and special attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. B. BYLES.
[786

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASHIMA, OUCHI, MUTAHE KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJOJI NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI AND OYUBARI COLLIERIES.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOCK, HANKOW, PEKING, DAIREN, TAIPEH, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG, CANTON AND SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI."
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's.

Agencies:—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. Gearing & Co.
MANILA—Messrs. Macgregor & Co.
SINGAPORE—Messrs. Borneo & Co., Ltd.
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. E. Brown, McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to—
S. KAWATE, Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
[468

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION

19, Mosque Hill, Rose

63

INTIMATIONS

VICTROLA

20% Discount allowed for cash with order.

A Living source of pleasure for everybody every day.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS. [3c-5

JAEGER

FINE PURE WOOL

PREVENTS CHILL

IN

ALL WEATHERS
ALL SEASONS
ALL TIMES.

We are now showing the latest novelties in WAISTCOATS, SOCKS, DRESSING GOWNS, MUFFLERS, SWEATERS, SLIPPERS, etc.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. Telephone 29.

[189

HELP! HEATHER DAY 30th November

Proceeds for wounded Soldiers Irrespective of Nationality in Scottish Hospitals.

[1228

TO LEASE.

SUITABLE FIRMS may obtain Office Rooms in Missions Building, The Bund, Canton.

Apply—

JACOB SPEICHER,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Missions Building,
The Bund,
Canton.

[1201

TO LET.

HOUSES. in Moreton Terrace and Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.

[23

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,
45, Connaught Road Central.

[300

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.

[941

TO LET.

NO. 28, BELILIOS TERRACE.

"GLENIFFER," 3, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

No. 57, WHITFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, Shaukiwan Road.

From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR of 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office.

A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road and Ice House Street).

ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 140 and 141, THE PEAK.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

30

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50

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THE LITTLE 62.

[BY E. NESBIT.]

You lie on the sand these sunny days, held by the magic of changing seas and skies, drinking rest, like wine, from an opal and amber cup. Far along the beach you hear the voices of the children and the flap of their wooden spades as they pat into place the walls of their castles. Or perhaps it is not the children's spades that make that dull, padding sound—it is the guns over there in Flanders.

The gulls are whirling and wheeling above you on white spread wings; the little waves advance and sigh and whisper and retreat. Behind you lies the green peace of the marsh where the sheep feed and the reedy dykes are full of strange water-flowers. Before you lies the smooth Channel smiling in the sun as though it knew nothing of wild winds and black nights, the hidden rock and the relentless storm.

But for that dull, ceaseless throbbing you could almost fancy that the war was only a horrible, long dream, from which you had just awakened, here. But you cannot shut your ears to that sound: it goes on by day and by night. Also there are silver airships up where the gulls are, and, far above them, wheeling and dipping even as the gulls do, the whirring flight of aeroplanes.

The Experienced Seaman, now by age and infirmity cast up on the shore of life, but still drawing a living from the sea, comes to anchor beside you. He nets shrimps, he reaps the precarious harvest of the kettle nets, he spears eels in the dykes, he gathers mushrooms in the marshes, and he knows the rank and title of all the ships that go down into the sea.

Your pipe and his are filled from one pouch, and together you watch the great procession that goes by, in deep water: the ocean liner, the ocean tramp, the warship, the destroyer, the patrol boat.

You say something banal about the big warship—call it the defender of England, and add something about the British Lion, and he acquiesces, politely.

"But what would the warship be without the liner?" he says, "and the ocean tramp and the regular coaster? It is the Lion right enough, the warship is, but the others, they're the Lion's keepers. They bring the Lion her meat. Ay, and her drink, and coal, and all she wants to keep her going. They're just as much as what she is. And her men ought to be ranked the same and recognised the same and medalled the same. They would be if I was some of them chaps up top."

HANDY LITTLE BOATS.

The Experienced Seaman spits meditatively and turns his goo eye seaward again. The other eye lo itself in the stokehold when he wore the blue many a year ago.

"What's that out there?" you ask. "That brown thing that's covered at high tide?"

"That's a Liverpool liner, wrecked eighteen months ago. That brown's the rust on her. She on her beam ends. The hairyplanes ave their fun out here most every day, dropping bombs to try and blow her up. But they ain't got her yet. We got most of her crew off with our rocket lines. And what we didn't get come ashore next tide."

In the deep water beyond the wreck the procession of ocean-going passes by, passes by.

"They go along grand, don't they?" says the Experienced Seaman. "Strike the eye, eh? You couldn't miss 'em. But you might easy miss a little beggar like that."

And indeed you do miss it, cannot at first see what it is that he is pointing at with his tarry thumb.

"See that puff of smoke?" he says, shifting nearer on the soft sand, "no—not out to sea, there in shallow water—that there little black streak."

You look, and see at last something like a black plank with a stick or two standing up against the sea.

"She's a long way out of the deep-water track," he says; "she goes along slow, but she keeps to it."

"And what is it?" you ask.

"That 's the little 62," he says.

"She looks like a rowing-boat with a funnel to her," you say.

"And she ain't much bigger'n a row-boat," he tells you. "It's wonderful how them little things keeps afloat, and the big 'uns go under. I've seen her when I've been in the smacks, I've seen her when I've been in the colliers, in little ports and big ports all round the coast. She don't carry more'n a hundred ton, she don't, and she's down to the gunwale with that. But they're very handy, them little boats is, specially this time o' war. Nobody don't take no notice on 'em much, but they does their devours, as the Crappards call it."

"What does she *do*?" you ask, throwing a stone at a starfish and missing it.

"Do! What don't she do! She creeps alone from port to port with her cotchels of cargo, or sometimes she makes a useful dash across t'other side with hospital stores, or what not. That's a treat for her crew. There beant more'n four men and a boy aboard her. Sometimes you see her in the big docks looking no bigger'n a jolly-boat, alongside a fourteen thousand ton liner that she's taking parcel of cargo off for some shallow-water port."

NEVER OUT OF DANGER.

"What sort? Why, every guess sort. Bales o' wool from Australia, bags o' grain from the Argentines, tins o' beef from Chicago, cases of Columbia salmon, tea chests from Ceylon, sugar from Barbados, coal from Cardiff, or Swansea or Newcastle or Sunderland. Sets of heavy gun-mountings from the Tyne, 'cause she's got a long hatchway. Boilers from Stockton. Anything and everything. That's her cargo."

"And she carries it to . . . ?"

"Anywhere where the big ships can't go. You'll see her alongside the littlest quays, or lying in the mud in the narrowest cricks. If you was to go on to the little pier-head of *our* port"—he points westward with that hard, black thumb of his—"you'd see her close to, and you'd see what a little wonder she be to a stood all she 'as stood for the last 50 years and more. A hull like an old sardine tin and a funnel like a boy's tin whistle that's been dented in. A bit of a mast to hang a light on. Potty little engine, notty little screw. Decks always swash. That's her."

"I have heard," you say, remembering your Charles Reade, "I have heard that a good ship has nothing to fear except from the land."

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

AMERICAN LABOUR.

ATTITUDE TO THE WAR.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, chairman of the American Alliance for Labour and Democracy, at the opening of the three-day Loyalty Conference at Minneapolis, outlined a declaration of his principles. Pledging on behalf of American labour the moral and material powers of the working classes in support of the war against Germany, Mr. Gompers said:—

As believers in the great and splendid vision of the democracy, internationalism, fraternity, and solidarity of all peoples, we assert our unqualified loyalty to the United States and our determination to do all in our power to win the war in which it is engaged. Loyalty to the ideals of freedom, democracy, and internationalism requires loyalty to America. Disloyalty to America at this crisis is disloyalty to the cause of freedom, democracy, and internationalism.

No national selfishness impelled the Republic to enter the war. The impelling motive was a consuming idealism born with the establishment of the Republic itself to preserve freedom, not only for itself but for all nations, great and small, and the body of international law which all the free democratic nations of the world respect and observe, and only brutal autocracies seek to dishonour and destroy. In such a conflict the real standard-bearer of democracy, the true internationalists, can have no hesitation in supporting our Republic, which has made its own the cause and interests of all free peoples. It is therefore, in truth, not a capitalist's war, but a freeman's war.

Fully impressed by these facts, and realising that a noble internationalism is implicit in our American conception of national existence, it will be our purpose to bring to the support of the Government all the moral and material power of the working-class of the nation. It should be our task to interpret America's democratic spirit and purpose in this conflict to our fellow-workers, especially those who are foreign by birth, and to combat every form of propaganda, no matter by whom it is carried on, which tends to weaken the loyalty and devotion of the masses, or their willingness to strive and sacrifice for the nation, of its high purposes. We shall strip the mask from those who, in the name of democracy, anti-militarism, or peace, are engaged in a nefarious propaganda of treachery to all that these noble words represent. We indignantly repudiate the claim that this propaganda has the support of the Labour movement of America. Not even at the behest of the so-called People's Council will the organised workers of America prostitute the Labour movement to serve the brutal Power which is responsible for the infamous rape of Belgium, the Power that would subject Russia to worse depotism than the Romanoffs.

Democracy could not be served by the victory of autocracy or by letting the Declaration of Independence be supplanted by the Kaiser's militarism. It would not be checked by a surrender to the Power which organised all the resources of civilisation to the end of imposing its brutal iron rule on the world. Peace would not be secured to the world through the subjection of free democratic nations. We shall be as loyal to the struggle for freedom and democracy at home as to the struggle for freedom and democracy in our international relations. To the men and women of the American Labour movement, to all sincere friends of democracy and internationalism, we call for loyal support to America and her Allies in this great struggle.

LOST THEIR MINDS IN WAR.

A train of 201 French officers and men arrived in Lyons recently prisoners repatriated from Germany. Of these not fewer than 155 were out of their minds. Their reason had gone, probably under some terrific shell bombardment, leaving them often without any bodily injury, incapable of any mental effort.

One, a typical example, was a second lieutenant, apparently 22 or 23 years old. He was calm and quiet, but unable to reply to a question. On his tunic was pinned a card with the words: "Picked up, without a wound, at ——, 1914."

These unfortunates have been interned at Lyon, and their photographs are to be circulated throughout the country in the hope of identifying them, so that those who no doubt have long mourned them as lost forever may perhaps be able to win them back from their living tombs.

"That's just it," he says; "it's her that has to stand up to the rocks and the shoals and the sandbanks—never out of danger, she ain't—never safe for five minutes in blue water. She's making the danger-trip all the time. There she goes plodding along, taking her risks, poking her dirty little nose into all sorts of shallow places, carrying on, carrying on, with nobody to notice, nobody to care, nobody to write to the papers about her and say, 'Well done, little 62'!"

"I'd no idea," you murmur.

"That's it; nobody ain't got no idea of all the little things like her that's going quiet about their little businesses—skins in danger just the same as the big ships, only more so—just doing their bit, as the saying is. If you come to medals—well, if you ask me there ought to be medals for the skipper and the mate and the deck hands o' that there little 62," he says.

"You're right," say you; "there ought."

"And for the boy, too," says he. "I was boy aboard her 50 year ago. And I know. So long, sir."

He rises and goes away along the pale sand with that sea-going gait of his, leaving you between tranquil shore and sunlit sky to muse on shoals and rocks and sandbanks, on black nights and wild winds, frozen ropes and slippery decks. And on the little 62 with her sardine-tin hull and her dented funnel, facing it all, gallantly.

HOPE FOR RUSSIA.

HER POWERS OF RECOVERY.

[BY LESLIE URQUHART.]

I think one ought to lay one's credentials on the table before venturing an opinion on the present state of affairs in Russia. My own views are the result of over twenty years' acquaintance, not merely with Petrograd, but with all parts of the country. I have lived among the people in town and in village, in Baku and the Caucasus, in the Urals and in Siberia. I speak their language and I believe I know them.

If I do not, it is certainly not for lack of opportunity. As a mining engineer in the early days of the Baku oil industry, and later in the development and operation of mining and metallurgical enterprises in the Urals and Siberia, I have been thrown into the closest possible contact with all classes, from Government officials to the ordinary working man and peasant. The enterprises with which I am associated in the production of copper, gold, lead, zinc, and silver, are the largest of their kind in Russia, employing some 40,000 people, who, with their families, represent over 150,000 souls.

The conditions of the industry have frequently made it necessary to build new villages, with churches, schools, hospitals, stores, and houses all complete, for their reception and accommodation; and this work has naturally given one the most intimate glimpses into their lives and minds. Moreover, and especially since the war, the properties with which I am connected have been of considerable use to the Government in supplying essential raw materials, and I have thus been a good deal behind the scenes of Russian affairs, both before and since the Revolution.

SOURCES OF STRENGTH.

But also I have a warm affection for the Russian people. They are the greatest democrats in the world. There are no people who meet you so simply and naturally as man to man or with such complete disregard of all the distinctions of class and wealth and social position as do the Russians. Their sense of humanity is nothing less than a religion. They have evolved, too—and can there be a better proof of capacity and civilisation than this?—a language which for power, for subtlety, for complete command over the finest shades of meaning, stands in a class by itself.

I believe in the Russian people and I believe in Russia. Her future is secure—and what a future it is destined to be! Few men have the remotest idea of the immensity of her wealth and resources that await development. Some 200,000,000 people, scattered over an area of more than 8,500,000 square miles, and eighty per cent. of them at the least living on the land—such a nation is indestructible. Russia needs schools and roads and railways. When she gets them she will be incomparably the greatest producer of foodstuffs, of timber, and of minerals that has ever been known in the history of the world.

I emphasise this because it is really fundamental. When a man is undergoing a serious illness you judge his chances of pulling through partly by the skill or otherwise of his doctors, but chiefly by the soundness or otherwise of his constitution. Now, the constitution of Russia is essentially tough and sound. She can resist blows that would shatter smaller communities with their roots less firmly in the soil, which is the ultimate source of all national strength. But as for the skill of the doctors who have been called in, or have called themselves in, to prescribe or her ailments—that is another question. It is a question, however, which is rapidly coming to a decision.

EVIL ADVISERS.

Russia at this moment is like a strong and healthy man tragically smitten with disease and in bad hands. The disease itself is not incurable, but the physicians in attendance have made the wrong diagnosis and are pursuing a mistaken course of treatment. The great need of the country, therefore, is a change of doctors. The Soviet, with its Christian Science remedies, has rather intensified the malady than relieved it.

The Revolution rendered the Allied cause one inestimable service. It killed the project of a separate peace, which the old *régime* had all but brought to a head. But at the same time it partially paralysed Russia. When the movement passed from the safe hands of the Cadets into those of irresponsible extremists, the evil that is inevitably and inextricably mixed up with the good in all such upheavals came at once to the surface. It seemed to the ordinary Russian that the three great anchors of his existence—God, Tsar, and Government—had been torn up and swept away.

In their place was enthroned a furious gospel of class-hatred and of plunder. Every man became a law unto himself. The workers ceased working. The most extreme theories of ultra-democracy were introduced into the Army as part of the daily routine. The small workshop and the big industry were alike rotted by indiscipline. The line between liberty and licence, between revolution and sheer anarchy, was crossed in a flash. Impracticable visionaries, returned political exiles, emancipated criminals, wild idealists, Jewish internationalists, all the cranks and most of the crooks, joined hands in the Soviet in an orgy of passion and unreason, the contagion of which, partly by German money, partly by its own impetus, communicated itself to all classes and plunged Russia for a time into a whirlpool of frenzied grab.

NO CHANCE FOR TSARDOM.

That phase is passing. It is passing for the simple reason that conditions, military economic and social, have been worsened and not bettered by the present rulers of Russia. The average man sees that now quite clearly. He knows that the last six months have been a period of almost uninterrupted defeat at the front and of cruel stringency and disorganisation at the rear. The grim spectre of famine is beginning to stalk the land. A terrible winter lies ahead. Transport, which is the breath of life of a modern State, is even more chaotic than it was before the Tsar was dethroned.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

The Soviet is the present governing power of Russia, but in the long run public opinion rules there as everywhere else. The soldiers at the front, of course, feel the utter inadequacy of the Soviet policy most of all, because they see every day its disastrous consequences. But the commonsense of the nation feels it also. After a prolonged bout of hysteria, balance and perspective are reasserting themselves. Men see that law and order and discipline are the basis of all things; and while Korniloff seems to have failed in his recent enterprise, a dictatorship of some kind is, in my judgment, inevitable. The fundamentals of civilised society have to be restored. It is doubtful whether Kerensky, an honest patriot, a consummate orator, living on his store of nervous energy, but with a lawyer's fatal confidence in the power of words, can restore them. If he cannot, then some successor, drawn in all probability from the Army, certainly will.

Russia intends, and rightly so, to preserve at any cost the fruits of the Revolution. There is no earthly chance that the late Tsar will again be allowed to rule. There is a chance, and I think a good one, that a limited and constitutional Monarchy may possibly succeed to the temporary dictatorship. People in England seem to fear that Russia may be forced or beguiled into a separate peace. I believe that fear to be wholly baseless. Russia, I am convinced, will fight on; she may even recover her military effectiveness almost as suddenly as she lost it; but the first and indispensable step—and the step which she is now stumblingly taking—is to re-establish discipline in the Army and a respect for law and order among the civilians.—*The Times.*

LETTERS FOUND ON PRISONERS.

SIGNIFICANT EXTRACTS.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 5th.

With each new batch of prisoners we take we get the same volume of letters written, but still unposted and carried on their persons, as well as diaries and similar documents. I do not often quote from these, lest we should seem to attach too great importance to the wailings of men, who, after all, may be only the weaklings of their units. None the less, these dreadful, heart-wrung utterances have their significance. Here are some sample extracts.

Since that I have been in the trenches near Ypres, where the offensive is now taking place. Drum-fire has shot everything to pieces. There is almost nothing more of the trenches to be seen. Up to now I have escaped with my life, but we have had great losses, half my company being killed or wounded. It is a terrible life, which will soon become unbearable. He is best off who gets a bullet and does not need to knock around any longer. The Englishman blows everything to bits that he can see, and bombards all the ground up to 10 or 15 kilometres [about 6 to 9½ miles] behind the front line.

We are now in the front line, which is better than the third line, because we do not get so much artillery fire here, but it is scarcely endurable. Nothing but the smell of corpses, and here and there one can see arms and legs and whole corpses. We sit here in shell-holes and listen to the shells going over our heads, and expect every minute either death or attack.

I went yesterday with a ration party, but for the last time. I won't go again. They can do what they like with me. It is no longer human. The beasts are better off. The officers don't notice it. They have enough to eat and drink. No wonder so many of the Bavarians deserted at Arras.

The situation is melancholy. Our company have suffered heavy losses during the one day we have been here. We are in a support trench a few hundred metres behind the front line. The English shell the entire area incessantly with the heaviest guns, and the ground is one mass of shell-holes, some large enough to build houses in. To-morrow night we go into the front line, which is battered to pieces and consists merely of shell-holes. Death lies in wait for us like a fox for its prey.

Men of all arms say that the battle here is worse than the battle of Arras. Our artillery is scarcely able to fire a round. Matters have come to such a pass that our artillery moves forward in the night, unlimbers, and lets loose some thousands of gas shells, and retires before dawn. It is no longer war and borders close on murder, so that the object of every arm that enters the battle is to play itself out as soon as possible in order to be withdrawn.

During the night I lay with another man in a concrete dug-out full of water to be out of the way. It is the first time I ever shirked duty, but it is mere stupidity to be too conscientious in such matters. Many of the company have cleared out, or have never come into line at all. The only sergeant left in the company has reported sick. Everybody does his utmost to get out of the way, and quite right too. Life is precious. Rations will last till to-morrow morning. When there is nothing left to eat I shall go back on my own responsibility. That's flat.

The spirit of the writers of these six letters may not fairly represent the whole German Army, but we may be sure it represents a good deal more than themselves. If any evidence was needed that the lack of *moral* was something more than individual it would be supplied by a recently captured regimental order, which reads:—

From reports received from the front line and support battalions I learn that a large number of men, some pleading sickness, are leaving their posts without orders. This is especially the case in the support battalions, although they have little to fear from artillery fire as compared with the front line battalions. This causes a dangerous weakening of fighting strength, and is a great disadvantage to the fighting troops. All commanders, especially those of battalions and companies, must do their utmost to keep up the *moral* of their troops and maintain discipline.—*The Times.*

"OUR DAY" IN HONGKONG.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Mr. L. N. Leefe, Hon. Secretary of "Our Day" in Hongkong, writes as follows:—

The completed accounts for "Our Day" have now been ascertained and disclose a net surplus of $110,415.01. Of this, $109,714.28 has been remitted to London at exchange 2/1, and the balance at 2/10½. The total contribution in sterling from Hongkong made available to the joint Finance Committee of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem is £16,100.

The Drawing of War Bonds produced $32,000. Lady May's Rose Fund, including the sale of Roses on "Our Day," is responsible for $31,987.62, and the thanks of the Committee are due to Mrs. Cousland, Mrs. Ritchie, Madame Susaki Turo, and Madame Flint, who kindly supplied the special roses which were auctioned with such success. The proceeds of the Chinese theatrical performance at the Taiping Theatre were $21,207, and cordial thanks are due to the Chinese Community for this handsome contribution. The generosity of a Portuguese firm, which desires to remain anonymous, in presenting a motor-car to be raffled, and the enterprise of the Portuguese Community in financing and organising the stall on the Murray Parade Ground added $9,510.61 to the receipts of the Day, which commands the Committee's warm acknowledgments. The balance is made up by the receipts taken in connection with the entertainment in the Public Gardens and a number of smaller items.

The result achieved was the outcome of aid from many directions, so many that it is impracticable to send a separate letter of acknowledgment to each one, but the Committee desire to take this opportunity of expressing their keen appreciation of the services of the following:—The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd., Messrs. Wiseman, Ltd., Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Peak Tramway Co., Ltd., Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, *Hongkong Daily Press, South China Morning Post, Hongkong Telegraph, China Mail*, and Messrs. S. Mautrie & Co., Ltd., to all those who kindly gave presents to be raffled or sold at auction, and to the many firms and companies who so readily consented to exhibit posters and advertisements of "Our Day" on their premises.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

40 per cent. of Drawing of War Bonds		$ 32,000.00
Lady May's Rose Fund:—		
Already acknowledged in Press (including £25 Stg.)		14,036.22
Sale of Roses on "Our Day"		10,301.40
Auction of Special Roses		7,650.00
Proceeds of Chinese Theatrical Performance		21,207.00
Fete on Murray Parade Ground:		
Gate Money		3,245.85
Realized by the Portuguese Community:—		
Raffle for Motor-car presented by a Portuguese firm	$ 5,005.00	
One-dollar raffles	2,290.00	
Twenty-cent stall	1,693.00	
Auction of boat motor	100.00	
Auction of fans	60.00	
Auction of cooking-range	200.00	
Sale of photos	23.00	
Sale of sweets and lavender water	39.61	
Cost of the stall	100.00	
		9,510.61
Raffle for picture presented by Komor and Komor		105.00
Raffle for picture by Racmaker, presented by Mr. A. Shelton Hooper		155.24
Collected by R.E. goat "Billy"		39.66
Hongkong Hotel teas		524.10
Chinese teas		159.55
Raffle for bedspread presented by Fairall & Co.		250.00
Advertisements		685.00
Entertainment at Public Gardens:		
Gate Money and Seats		12,798.00
Sale of programmes		371.37
Refreshments sold by Wiseman, Ltd.		163.89
Performance by the "Cameos" at Victoria Theatre:		
Net proceeds		786.00
Bank Interest		88.28
Gross Receipts		$114,167.08
Expenditure		3,791.36
Net proceeds		$110,375.72
Paid by War Charities to make round amount		39.29
		$110,415.01

Remitted to the Joint Finance Committee, British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem:—

£16,000 at 2/11	$109,714.28	
100 at 2/10½	700.73	
		$110,415.01
£16,100		

H. C. SANDFORD
(Hon. Treasurer, Hongkong "Our Day" Fund, 1917).
Hongkong, 7th November, 1917.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

INTERPORT TENNIS AT KOWLOON.

It is a great pity that more people did not witness the splendid exhibition of tennis at Kowloon on Wednesday, when Messrs Elmore and Norman, of Shanghai, played 5 sets against S. E. Green and Ng Sze Kwong. In the first set the Hongkong pair drove many balls out—this was probably due to a strong cross wind—and lost the set 6-3. Turning round, they played much better, and won by 6 games to 2. The third set was a strenuous one, and eventually went to the Shanghai pair, the score being 7 games to 5. The fourth set was a walk-away for the Hongkong pair, 6-1. All four sets had been won by the pair playing from the north end against the wind, so it looked as if the fifth and last set would go to Elmore and Norman. However, after a ding-dong struggle for fourteen games the Hongkong couple emerged victorious. Out of 50 games the Hongkong pair obtained 28 and the Shanghai pair 22.

Features of the game were the strong service of Norman, clever cuts by Elmore, and strong drives by Green; but what delighted the spectators most was the beautiful volleying of Ng Sze Kwong.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE *v.* CRAIGENGOWER.

The following will represent the Civil Service on the Craigengower Ground at 2 p.m., on Saturday:—Hon. Mr. C. Severn (Captain), R. E. O. Bird, W. Dixon, D. M. Goodall, T. McCormack, S. E. Alderman, E. W. Hamilton, B. W. Bradbury, R. C. Witchell, J. C. C. Fletcher, and P. T. Lamble. Reserve, O. O. Woodman.

KOWLOON C.C. *v.* HONGKONG C.C.

This match will be played at King's Park on Saturday, commencing at 2.15 p.m. sharp. The following have been selected to represent Kowloon:—J. P. Robinson, J. Stalker, Major J. A. Robertson, A. A. Claxton, K. Macaskill, R. E. Lindsell, P. H. Cobb, R. Pestonji, W. T. Elson, L. E. S. Hodge and F. Wheeler.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY *v.* NAVY.

The following will represent the University in a league match against the Navy on the Hongkong Cricket Club Ground on Saturday at 2.15 p.m.:—A. H. Rumjahn (Capt.), G. E. Marley, R. A. Ponsonby-Fane, J. D. Wright, F. A. Redmond, D. K. Samy, W. Gittins, J. M. Jack, G. Hall; Cheah Toon Lock and J. C. Thivy.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG CLUB *v.* R.G.A.

In the Hongkong League the Hongkong Club will meet the R.G.A. on Saturday on the Club Ground, kick-off at 4.30 p.m. After the victory over the Navy last week in the U. S. league the Club are confident of putting up a stiff fight against the Gunners, who are reported to have the team of the season. The Club will be represented by Goldenberg; Cade and McCubbin; Ralston, Stewart and Rodger; Wood, Chassels, Gerrard, McTavish and Railton.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION II.

KOWLOON *v.* 88TH CO. R.G.A

The following will represent Kowloon Football Club in their match against the 88th Co. R.G.A. on the Navy Ground, Happy Valley, on Saturday at 3 p.m.:—Jennings; Knight and Pasco; Van Langeberg, Abbas and Rasmussen; Taylor, Muskett, Moosdeen, Tatam and Clemo. Reserves:—Logan and Manning.

R.E. RESERVES *v.* ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

In this match, to be played on the Navy Ground, on Saturday, kick-off at 4.30 p.m., the R.E. Reserves will be represented by:—Clark; Andrews and Simmonds; Foster, S. S. Tidey and L.-C. Webber; Millard, Parton, L.-C. Baker, Sherwood and L.-C. White.

"OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY."

"Our Little Bit Society" sent two cases of War Comforts to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., yesterday, for delivery as follows:—

To the Matron, Hospital Auxillaire, 113, Honfleur, France.—24 white woollen belts, 5 pillows, 5 quilts, 19 pairs stretcher boots, 18 pairs white woollen bed-socks, 30 white woollen caps, 60 eye bandages and 72 mufflers.

To Colonel Gordon Hall, Cairo, Egypt.—1,153 rolled bandages, 8 floor-cloths, 24 flannel vests, 53 suits pyjamas, 105 milk-covers, 17 white woollen belts, 40 white woollen caps, 3 bags swabs, 30 eye-bandages, 19 puzzles, 60 pairs cloth slippers, 19 pairs white woollen bed-socks, one lot magazines.

To Headquarters, Hongkong, 70 knitted woollen mufflers and 50 flannel vests were sent.

The following comforts were supplied to a few persons who have recently left the Colony for Service.—7 pairs socks, 4 khaki woollen caps, 4 mufflers, 1 cardigan jacket, 3 pocket-books, 4 pairs knee-caps.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A WARNING TO AMAHS.

An amah was summoned by Mrs. Harrow, of No. 4, Warrant Officers' Quarters, Kennedy Road, for leaving her employment without due notice.

Mrs. Harrow stated that the defendant was employed solely to do washing and ironing. She did not do her work properly, and left without giving notice on the 4th inst., leaving one week's washing wet in the tubs. Complainant asked that the defendant might be punished in order to serve as a warning to other amahs.

Mr. Wood imposed a fine of $10.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM A SHIP.

A Chinese was charged by Mr. J. Barres, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., with the theft of a brass nozzle and a towel valued at $10.40 from the s.s. *Venezuela*.

Defendant pleaded that the articles had been given to him by a friend to carry.

A watchman from the Kowloon Godowns deposed that on Wednesday he saw the defendant coming from the pier alongside which the s.s. *Venezuela* was lying with a towel in one hand, while the other hand was covering something bulky in his pocket. Defendant was stopped and searched, and the brass nozzle was found upon him.

The case was adjourned.

THEFT OF ROPE BY A CHINESE SEAMAN.

A Chinese seaman was charged by Mr. G. R. Cousin, master of the tug-boat *Atlas*, with stealing a quantity of rope, the property of the Admiralty.

Defendant stated that he had been employed by the Captain to carry things ashore. When he finished his work, it was too late to return to the ship, so he pledged the rope, which he had used to tie up the articles, to an old man in order to get money to buy something to eat, as he was hungry.

A Chinese constable deposed that he saw defendant selling the rope to another man for 20 cents.

A fine of $25 was imposed, with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

ACCUSED TURNS ACCUSER.

A Chinese woman at No. 514, Queen's Road West was charged by her mistress with the larceny of six pairs of gold and pearl bangles, valued at $631.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that the accused and the complainant were the complainants in a recent case in which an amah was charged with the theft of the articles mentioned above. His worship would remember that the amah was discharged because there was not sufficient evidence against her.

The stolen jewellery did not belong to the present accused; it was given her by her mistress to wear. It appeared that the accused gave the articles to the amah to pawn. When the amah returned to her mistress after the prosecution against her fell through, the accused ordered her to go away, threatening her with imprisonment. The amah became scared and went to the pawnbroker and related to him all the facts of the case, with the result that they both reported the matter to the Police Station. Police investigations led to the arrest of the accused.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton watched the case on behalf of the pawnbroker.

Mr. J. R. Wood adjourned the case to to-day.

GOLDSMITH CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

A Chinese goldsmith, employed by the Sun Company, was charged with the embezzlement of 504 candareens of gold.

Mr. Davidson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Gardiner for the defence.

Mr. Gardiner stated that the defendant was entrusted from time to time with raw gold to be made into jewellery. The gold was weighed before being delivered to him and the quantity debited against him. Every evening the defendant had to deliver the finished articles as well as any portion of the gold not used. On this occasion, it appeared, defendant had a quantity of gold that was not used, and with this he made two gold rings which he sold to a friend. He went out, and when he returned to his work at night he found his drawer opened, and was asked to return all the unused gold. The gold was weighed and found to be 504 candareens short of the amount delivered. Defendant then explained and offered to pay the cost of the gold or to buy gold to replace what he had taken. His employers refused and had him arrested. There was no felonious intention. If there had been, defendant would have taken all the gold in his keeping and not returned. Defendant had also to find a surety, guaranteeing him against all defalcations when he joined his present employers.

After hearing evidence Mr. Dyer Ball adjourned the case.

JAPANESE TONNAGE FOR THE ALLIES.

The other day, says the *Japan Chronicle*, we reproduced private information giving circumstantial details of the terms on which the question of the American prohibition of the export of iron and steel as between the United States and Japan had been either settled or was expected to be settled. There have since been various conflicting reports, and in the absence of any official information on the subject, it is impossible to get at the real facts of the situation.

It is now said that the Japanese authorities are making inquiries as to the amount of tonnage which Japan could afford to supply to the Allies. According to reports in shipping circles, the United States has not yet indicated any particular amount of tonnage which Japan might be expected to offer to the Allies, but the Japanese authorities are studiously making investigations in co-operation with certain influential shipping men in regard to the extent to which Japanese tonnage could be spared for the sake of the Allies. It is said that if Japanese ships are to be placed at the Allies' disposal, these will be used for the conveyance of arms and ammunition in the Atlantic between Great Britain, the United States, and France. For the purpose the Japanese Government will chiefly select cargo boats of over 3,000 tons. It is not known whether the supply of these vessels will be in the nature of a charter or an ordinary transport contract, but since both freight and charter rates in this country are higher than in Great Britain and the United States, it follows that the difference in the rates will mean a loss for the Japanese shipowners concerned, who may accordingly be tempted to evade the Government requisition. In shipping circles, however, it is complacently said that the Japanese Government, in requisitioning ships, will not enforce the provisions of the Wartime Shipping Control Law, but will itself compensate the shipowners for the loss that they otherwise have to suffer as the result of the requisition. At the same time, it is said that some of the Japanese shipbuilders who are themselves shipowners are only too glad to offer some of their vessels if only they in turn can obtain supplies of iron and steel. As a matter of fact, Mr. Asano, President of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, who owns the Asano Dockyards, has, according to the *Asahi*, memorialised the Government asking it to use its good offices in obtaining 30,000 tons of shipbuilding materials from the United States in return for an offer of some vessels.

TEN MILLION VICTIMS.

MR. GERARD'S INDICTMENT OF GERMAN MILITARISM.

Concluding his story in the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. J. W. Gerard, late U.S.A. Ambassador in Berlin, writes:—"When I returned to America after living for two and one-half years in the centre of this world calamity, everything seemed petty and small. I was surprised that people could still seek little advantages, still be actuated by little jealousies and revenges. Is it not a shame that the world should have been so disturbed; that peaceful men are compelled to lie out in the mud and filth in the depth of raw winter, shot at and stormed at and shelled, waiting for a chance to murder some other inoffensive fellow-creature. . . . The very bodies of the ten millions killed, if placed end to end in two lines, would reach from New York to San Francisco. Think of travelling this distance between a double line of staring corpses! It is because in the dark, cold northern plains of Germany there exists an autocracy, deceiving a great people, poisoning their minds from one generation to another, and preaching the virtue and necessity of war. And until that autocracy is either wiped out or made powerless there can be no peace on earth."

Y.M.C.A. IN CHINA.

The 1916 report of the Y.M.C.A. in China, recently published, shows that there are now more than 28,000 members in China. There are twenty-eight city branches in various parts of China, and, in addition, there are 143 branches in the various schools and colleges. Secretaries to the number of 243 were employed, and of this number 136 were Chinese and 97 were foreigners.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

UNIFORM.

Until further orders Winter Uniform will be worn on all patrol duties.

Unless otherwise ordered, Caps with covers will be worn on all parades during the Winter months.

RECRUITS.

All Recruits will parade at Central at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, November 13th, and Friday, November 16th.

By Order.
T. F. HOUGH, A.S.P. (R.).
Hongkong, 8th November, 1917.

MASTER OF BALLIOL'S PROTEST.

Even a bad system worked by wise and good men produces infinitely better results than a perfect system worked by incompetents. There is nothing the Church could not do with her present system if she had the right kind of persons to do it. The solemn nonsense talked at times about the Church's lack of freedom is really an attempt to cast on to somebody else's shoulders the blame for clerical folly and failure, says the Master of Balliol, in the *Modern Churchman*.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

LINCOLN & BENNETT'S CELEBRATED FELT AND STRAW HATS.

SOFT FELT HATS IN ALL COLOURS. $7.50 Each.

BLACK FELT BOWLERS LATEST SHAPES. $6.50 Each.

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

STRAW HATS FITTED IVY BANDS. $3.00 Each.

SMART SHADES IN ENGLISH VELOURS.

ALL OUR FELT HATS ARE FITTED WITH SWEAT PROOF BANDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LIMITED.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

SUPPLIES & FITTINGS.

MOTORS, ENGINES, PUMPS AND ACCESSORIES.

Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1990.

[118

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL SHOW THIS WEEK.

SMART COSTUMES

TWEED SPORTS SKIRTS, GOLF COATS, Etc.

HANDSOME FUR SETS.

Inspection invited.

[89

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WINTER NOTICE.

HOPKINS' BUTCHERY, Corner of Ningpo and Szechuen Roads, Shanghai, are now prepared to supply to their Patrons and the Public in Hongkong during the Winter Season their well-known Game Pies, Pork Pies, Brawns, Pork Sausages, Prime Fresh and Corned Beef Fresh and Corned Pork.
Shanghai, 1st November, 1917. [1255

ROYAL ENGINEER THEATRE,
WELLINGTON BARRACKS.

A VARIETY CONCERT by the MAGPIE PIERROT TROUPE will be held in the above Theatre on WEDNESDAY, 14th Nov., 1917, commencing at 8 P.M. Proceeds in aid of the Prisoners-of-War Fund.
Reserved Seats ... ... $1.00.
Booking at MOUTRIE'S.
[1256

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1908,
IN THE MATTER OF NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SEVENTH AND FINAL RETURN OF CAPITAL AND DIVIDEND at the Rate of FORTY CENTS (Hongkong Currency) per share will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 22nd day of DECEMBER, 1917, at NOON, to registered holders of A and B Shares upon Application to:—
In the case of Shares on the London Register:—
Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Thorner's Chambers,
Ingram Court,
167, Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.
In the case of Shares on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register:—
Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Building,
3 Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.
Share Certificates must be produced for endorsement.
A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1917. [1257

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1908,
and
IN THE MATTER OF NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidator, Chartered Bank Building, 3, Queen's Road, Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 22nd DECEMBER, 1917, at NOON precisely, for the purpose of having the Account of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the Winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such Meeting, and of hearing any explanations that may be given by the Liquidator, and to pass his remuneration, and also to pass the following Extraordinary Resolution, viz.:—
"That the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof be retained by the Liquidator, he undertaking to destroy the same at the expiration of five years from the Dissolution of the Company."
A. R. LOWE, F.C.A.,
Liquidator.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1917. [1258

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

NOTICE TO PERSONS PROCEEDING TO THE UNITED STATES.

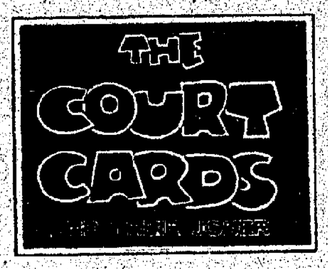
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under the Revised Regulations of the Government of the United States it is required that all persons entering the United States from abroad shall present, before admission therein, a PASSPORT or a DOCUMENT in the nature of a Passport, visaed by a Consular Officer of the United States in the Country from which they depart for the United States and also visaed by a Consular Officer of the United States at the port of actual embarkation for the United States or a port of trans-shipment. In the case of aliens not of the Chinese race it also is required that the Passport be supported by a sworn declaration, in triplicate, indicating the identity, nationality and objects of such aliens entering the United States at this time to which declaration shall be attached a signed photograph of the bearer. This declaration shall be presented at the Office of the Consular Officer visaing the Passport of such alien at the time of presenting such Passport for visa. Blank forms for making such declarations are to be had at all Hotels, Steamship Offices, and at this Consulate-General.
Commencing with November 18th Passports and supporting declarations shall be presented for visa and verification at least two weeks previous to the proposed departure of the alien for the United States.
GEORGE E. ANDERSON,
Consul-General.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1917. [1245

ANNUAL SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for Securing General Bargains at Enormous Reduction in Price.
MR. D. CHELLARAM offers his entire Stock-in-Trade of Oriental Silks, Fancy, Corded and Brocaded Crepes, Satin, Silk Sweaters, Fur Scarfs, Silk Wrappers, Evening Cloaks, Gold Jewellery and Curios of all kinds at Greatly Reduced Prices for a few days only.
Those who desire to buy Xmas and New Year Presents will find this an unique opportunity for Securing Rare Articles at Bargain Prices.
D. CHELLARAM,
SILK, JEWELLERY AND DRAPERY STORE,
38-40, Queen's Road, Central,
HONGKONG.
[1221

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
(7 Days)
Commencing SATURDAY, Nov. 10th, at 9.15 p.m.
EDGAR WARWICK
announces
The Return of the Favourites.



On a World's Record Tour of 100,000,000,000,000 inches!
Guaranteed under the Pure Fun Laws.
PLAN AT MOUTRIE'S.
Prices ... $3, $2 & $1.
[1220

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 12th instant.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1917. [1249

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
TO-DAY (FRIDAY) and TO-MORROW (SATURDAY)
the 9th and 10th November, 1917, commencing each day, at 2.15 P.M., at No. 23, Lyndhurst Terrace,
THE WHOLE OF THE
VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
contained therein.
Comprising:—
HALL:—Massive Blackwood inlaid Side Table with Armchairs to match, Flower Bowls, Portiere Curtains, etc.
DRAWING ROOM:—Tapestry-covered Upholstered Suite Settees and Chairs, Corded Silk Curtains, Pier Glasses with Console Tables by Wm. Powell, Ltd., Axminster Rugs and Carpets, Engravings, Paintings, Old Bronze and Brass Vases and Bowls, Fire Brasses, etc.
DINING ROOM:—Complete Suite in Fumed Teak, Leather Seated Chairs, Silver Cabinets, etc., by Lane, Crawford & Co., two large Dinner Services, Coffee and Tea Sets, Plate, Table Glass Blue and White Wall Plates, Table Linen, etc.
BEDROOM and BOUDOIR:—Exquisitely Carved Cherrywood Boudoir Suite, Bookcases, Escritoire, Cabinet and Teapoys.—Teak Mahogany stained Bedroom Suite by Lane, Crawford & Co., Solid Brass Bedsteads, Box and Hair Mattresses, Couch and Arm-chairs, Toilet Sets, Bed Linen, Blankets, Lace and Silk Crepe Curtains, Persian Rugs, etc., Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses, Coal Scuttles, etc., etc., Enamelled Bath, Large Teak Ice Chest (Lane, Crawford make), Kitchen and Pantry Utensils.
Also
A quantity of very fine Cut glass.
Autopiano by Rachals (Practically New) with Records,
Cottage Piano "Moutrie,"
Cabinet Victrola with Records (Practically New),
Two Cabinet Gramophones with Records,
Combination Safe,
Treadle Sewing Machine, "Singer," nearly new,
Electroliers,
Two and Four Blade Ceiling Fans,
Table Fans,
Reading Lamps and Fittings throughout house.
Terms:—Cash.
Catalogues may be had on application to the undersigned.
On view from THURSDAY, 8th November.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
[1246

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements. (Approximate.)				Contents in Superficial Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N.	E.	S.	W.		$	$
1	Inland Lot No. 2132 Extension Nos. 1 and 2 and Inland Lot No. 1147 and Old Conduit Road.		Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet			
			As per plan.				16,824 (about)	162	2,574

[1238

INTIMATION

FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

If you do not feel justified in sending an expensive present home,
Post one of our
PEONY CALENDARS.
It will give more pleasure than many a gift costing 10 times its value.
PRICE $3.75
Packed in neat cardboard Box ready for Posting.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
TELEPHONE 16.
[12

BIRTH.
MURIEL.—To Mr. and Mrs. H. E. MURIEL, a son. [1254

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON, OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 9TH NOVEMBER, 1917.

ITALY'S PLIGHT.

THE news which has come to hand during the past few days shows that the Germans won their initial successes on the Italian front by superior generalship rather than by superior numbers. They launched their main attack against a part of the line lightly held in Venetia, where previously there had been, apparently, more fraternising than fighting, and took the Italians completely by surprise. The success which attended this movement was facilitated by the defection of a body of troops on the left wing of the Second Italian Army, who abandoned their positions in the face of a very violent onslaught following upon the discharge of poison-gas and a heavy bombardment. The enemy were thus able to cross the Isonzo, near Tolmino, and secure the passes leading through a range of low mountains to the eastern regions of Venetia. To prevent the dispatch of reinforcements, the Austro-Germans simultaneously feinted along the whole of the Southern front. By driving a wedge across the Isonzo they were able to strike at the very centre of the Italian system of organisation and supply and to compel the whole line from the Carnic Alps to the sea—a distance of between sixty and seventy miles—to fall back in order to avoid being cut off. Thanks to the promptitude with which General CADORNA ordered the retirement of the Third Army upon the collapse of the Second Army, this force was withdrawn nearly complete to the River Tagliamento. The men, we are told, left the trenches at eleven o'clock at night in such good spirits that they hauled their guns by ropes for thirty miles to their new positions. After they had recovered from the first shock our Allies appear to have fought with great stubborness to impede the advance of the invaders. The vital communications in Gorizia were destroyed, and Udine was evacuated some days before it fell into the hands of the enemy. At first it was hoped that the retreating Armies would be able to reorganise and make a determined stand along the Tagliamento, which flows almost due south from the Carnic Alps to the sea and runs some eighteen miles to the west of Udine. The passage of the river was only made possible to the retreating troops by the magnificent self-sacrifice of the Italian cavalry, who repeatedly charged the pursuing forces in squadrons and whole brigades, with admirable precision and at great speed, in order to screen the march of the main body of the Army. Undaunted by the terrible gaps ploughed in their ranks by machine-gun fire, they protected the road along which the Third Army marched to safety. It was not expected that the enemy would attempt to cross the river, but would entrench along its eastern bank. Yet despite the difficulty of communications, they pressed on, and are now some miles beyond the river. The country which they are now entering is said to offer strong natural defences, owing to the network of canals and rivers which intersects it. It is hoped that the Italians will be able to stem the advance of their adversaries along the line of the River Piave, which rises in the Alps and enters the Adriatic twenty-two miles E.N.E. of Venice, practically dividing Venetia into two equal parts. Meanwhile, British and French troops are pouring into Italy by day and night—presumably by rail to Verona—to assist our sorely-beset Allies, who are reported by the Germans to have lost upwards of two hundred thousand prisoners and two thousand guns. When it is remembered that the General Staff were obliged to accomplish in three days a task which they estimated would require a month under normal conditions we need not be surprised at these formidable figures. The object of the enemy is to convert Italy into another Roumania or Serbia and force her out of the fight. The sudden loss of all they have won by such heroic efforts during the past two years, however, has simply served to unite the Italian people, of all classes and parties, in a firm determination to drive the invader from their soil. The task, admittedly, will be long and difficult, but confidence is expressed that the plans of the enemy are bound to fail. It seems probable that the Italian troops will find it necessary to abandon practically the whole of Venetia and fall back upon the River Adige, which some critics regard as the true military frontier of the country because, for one reason, it is not exposed, like the other rivers in the territory, to attack from the mountains to the north.

At the Helena May Institute this evening at 6 o'clock, Professor Wright, of the University, will deliver the first of his lectures on English Literature. The meeting will be open to members and their gentlemen friends.

Li Hon Mee, chief interpreter to Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro, was arrested on a warrant on the afternoon of the 6th instant, but was allowed bail in $5,000. It is understood that an order had been made out for his deportation, and that he is appealing against it.

Mr. Wilson, of 14, Beaconsfield Arcade, 1st floor, has reported to the Police that on Wednesday night an entry was forced at the above address by removing an iron bar out of its socket in a side window. The safe was then opened by a duplicate key, and $42 in money, as well as different articles of clothing, etc., were stolen, to the value of $362. Another safe had also been tampered with, two holes being drilled in it, but it had not been opened.

While the ferry *Morning Star* was on the way from Kowloon to Hongkong at about 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, a Chinese woman, aged 72 years, fell overboard. Three Chinese seamen immediately jumped overboard in a choppy sea and were successful in bringing her aboard, apparently lifeless. Sergeant Sherett, A.S.C., Messrs. Carruthers, Buslom and later on Mr. Gray tried artificial respiration, and, after about half-an-hour, the woman revived and was sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE "COURT CARDS."

INTERVIEW WITH MR. WARWICK.

Among the travellers by the *Changsha* from Australia were Mr. Edger Warwick and his company, "The Court Cards." Many of the residents here will remember this Company from their last visit to the Colony some four years ago, when they not only gave a highly successful series of entertainments but established a reputation which makes their return visit very welcome. In the course of a conversation with a representative of the *Daily Press*, Mr. Warwick confessed that Hongkong had a special attraction for him. He was married here, his wife, Maude Fane, being one of the brightest and merriest of the "Court Cards" on the last tour. Mrs. Warwick is not with the company now. Soon after the outbreak of war the original conbination had to be disbanded, and Mr. Warwick went into camp. In the meantime Mrs. Warwick had made a big success throughout Australasia. The firm of J. C. Williamson wanted her to "star" for them, and Mr. Warwick, anticipating that he would be absent from the country for an indefinite period, thought, as he expressed it, that "it would be a very comfortable sort of thing to agree to." The contract was therefore signed. Within twelve months, however, Mr. Warwick was discharged as medically unfit, and then, when the Company was reformed, he could not, as he says, "get his own wife." "She saw us off at Sydney," added Mr. Warwick, "and asked us to remember her to all the numerous friends she made during her various visits to these parts."

Speaking of the Company generally Mr. Warwick said:—"I think you will say that it is an improvement on the last. I have added bits here and there, and made the performance more attractive in many ways. Some of the original artistes are with me, but the war has made a difference to almost everything, of course, and "The Court Cards" are no exception. Two of the men who were here before are in France, and another, I am sorry to say, is no longer with us. All the male members of the Company are ineligible from a military point of view. I have a very strong "card" in Mr. Herbert Walton—a comedian with a very enviable reputation. I think you will say that he is the best of the consciously funny men who have visited here. There are three ladies in the Company. Each has an entirely different style, and they are all very charming."

"The Court Cards" have been in existence now for close on seven years, and, with the exception of the little break during which Mr. Warwick was trying "to make himself into a soldier," they have been touring continuously all the time.

Their season in Hongkong opens at the Theatre Royal on Saturday evening.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, November 8th.

FOREIGN MEDIATION.

Owing to the questions of the Tuchunship being still unsettled, one of the Consuls on the Shameen has been selected by the foreign community to mediate.

SITUATION AT HONAM.

Commander Li Fook-lam, after proclaiming his opposition to the Tuchun, has recalled his troops to Honam. Guns have been trained on Canton, and the people are greatly alarmed.

CIVIL GOVERNOR'S TERMS TO THE TUCHUN.

The Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, has submitted the following terms to Admiral Ching Pik-kwong, in the event of his acceptance of the Tuchunship:—(1) All Ling-Wai troops to be under the Civil Governor's Command; (2) Financial departments to be under the Civil Governor's control; (3) The Tuchun's bodyguards to be formed by soldiers other than Yunnanese troops; (4) the number of troops not to be excessive, as at present.

It is understood that Chan Ping-kwan will hand over his position to Admiral Ching on certain terms which will be decided upon when General Luk Wing-ting has arrived in Canton.

TROUBLES IN HUNG-SHAN.

A military officer, Chu Chenk-man, with a few thousand bandits in Hung-Shan district, declared independence of Canton on the 2nd inst. Chu was arrested by the leader of the Canton troops, Un Tai, but was released when he stated that he was sent by the Generalissimo, Sun Yat-sen. Serious fighting has taken place, and the native Customs and military quarters have been captured and are now in the hands of the bandits. The leader of the Canton troops has been warned to leave the place within three days.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

VISITS TO THE WAICHAOPU.

SHANGHAI, November 8th.

The Japanese Minister has visited the Waichaopu.

On the 7th inst. the British, American, French, Russian, Italian and other *Entente* Ministers visited the Waichaopu.

LUK WING-TING ORDERED TO PEKING.

A mandate was issued yesterday dismissing Luk Wing-ting. The Government will appoint Luk to a certain office and order him to go to Peking, and orders the Kwangsi troops to leave Hunan.

THE TIENTSIN FLOODS.

A loan of $5,000,000 in connection with the Tientsin flood has been passed at a Cabinet meeting.

OBTAINING MONEY BY MENACES.

LEGAL ARGUMENT FAILS TO SAVE PRISONER.

There was a sitting of the Full Court yesterday when the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, and the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Gompertz, gave their decision upon the points of law raised by Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., in his defence of a Chinese, who, as representing the Macao newspaper *Yat Po*, was charged at the Criminal Sessions with obtaining money by menaces from a Chinese doctor.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, but it will be remembered that the Puisne Judge withheld sentence until Mr. Pollock had been given an opportunity to establish, if possible, his legal points, firstly, that the indictment of the prisoner was bad and that he had consequently been prejudiced in his defence; and, secondly, that the judge had misdirected the jury in asking them to consider the case, which included a series of offences, as a whole, instead of asking the jury to decide whether the series of offences constituted one offence or a number of separate offences.

The Chief Justice, in the course of his judgment, referring to the question of misdirection of the jury, said that the documents put in evidence together with the conversations which took place on the dates alleged in the indictment demonstrated in his opinion beyond doubt that there had been a series of continuous threats in respect of the original demand made by the prisoner for some $200. At the trial the learned judge handed the documents to the jury and asked them to consider them in conjunction with the verbal evidence of the prosecutor, and he directed them that if they found that they constituted a continuous threat in respect of the $200, they should find the prisoner guilty. In his lordship's opinion such direction to the jury was right. Furthermore, the verdict of the jury, taken in conjunction with the direction of the bench, was, in his opinion, a clear finding that the demands constituted a continued series of threats or menaces by the prisoner in relation to his original demand. The judgment consequently would have to be confirmed.

The Puisne Judge agreed.

Prisoner was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on him, and he said, "He invited me to come here, and there is no such thing in the world for a man to invite another to have money extorted from himself."

In passing sentence, the Puisne Judge said that it was a very serious offence and it was a mystery to him why the law only provided for a comparatively light sentence. The utmost sentence the law allowed was three years. Men like the prisoner were a pest to society, and he would be given the full penalty of the law, three years' hard labour on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

It is announced that a final return of capital and dividend at the rate of forty cents (Hongkong currency) a share will be paid to registered holders of A and B shares of the National Bank of China, Ltd., on and after December 22nd, on which date the final general meeting will be held.

THE WAR.

BRITISH SUCCESSES IN FLANDERS AND EGYPT.

PASSCHENDAELE AND GAZA CAPTURED.

THE ITALIAN SITUATION.

AUSTRO-GERMANS REACH LIVENZA LINE.

MAXIMALIST COUP IN PETROGRAD.

KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE TO HIS PEOPLE.

DAY OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING APPOINTED.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH LOSSES LIGHT.

LONDON, November 8th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have continued organising our new positions at Passchendaele and on the high ground in the neighbourhood without being disturbed. There was no re-action, despite the great importance the enemy attached to the locality.

Four hundred prisoners were captured yesterday, including 21 officers.

Our losses in the highly successful operation were light.

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A high wind and rain yesterday morning greatly interfered with work in the air. Nevertheless, low-flying aeroplanes were in constant touch with our advancing infantry and fired many machine-gun rounds at the enemy in shell-holes, in the back areas, at many fleeing targets, and signalled to the batteries, enabling them to successfully deal with the enemy. Many aeroplanes during a fair interval were acting in conjunction with our operations on the ground.

They penetrated well eastward of the line, but were caught in a sudden mist. Seven did not return. Sixty-two heavy bombs at night-time were dropped on railways, communications, billets, and aerodromes in the vicinity of Roulers and Courtrai.

There were several large explosions and fires at Roulers station and in the town.

We brought down three machines. Four of ours are missing, besides those above-mentioned.

"NEXT FEW DAYS FULL OF INTEREST."

PARIS, November 8th.

Le Temps' Military Correspondent at the British Front, in the course of an eulogistic tribute to the British capture of Passchendaele, significantly adds, "He need not be a great prophet to announce that the next few days will be full of interest."

CANADIANS' SKILLFUL TACTICS.

LONDON, November 7th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reports:—The capture of Passchendaele by the Canadians was due chiefly to their most skillful tactics and, secondly, to the Germans' sense of immunity. The place is hemmed in on the western and southern approaches by marshes, and therefore the attack had to be planned with a view to taking advantage of the small area of accessible approaches, the troops having to advance from various directions, and often circuitously.

The successful assemblance of assailants was consequently somewhat marvellous.

It was known that "Vine Cottage," north of the village, was very strongly fortified and held a considerable garrison. Nevertheless, it was carried, after a stiff resistance, with forty prisoners.

A large "pill-box" north of Passchendaele also stubbornly resisted.

Otherwise the Germans' stand was not very determined.

The prisoners number about 400, belonging to the Eleventh Prussian Division.

EARLIER CABLES.

MADE THE GERMANS RUN.

LONDON, November 7th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says:—The Order attributed to General von Hindenburg, that if Passchendaele were taken it must be retaken at all costs, has not borne fruit.

By nightfall the Canadians were reported to be well dug-in round a half-moon of the captured ground, and were plentifully provided with machine and Lewis guns.

The principal feature of the fighting was the enemy's consistent refusal to allow our men to come to close quarters. Their resistance consisted mainly of long range machine-gun fire, which, owing to the unfavourable weather conditions, was not very effective.

Our walking wounded agree that the Germans did more running in this battle than usual.

Our line has been carried nearly due north and south along the Broodseinde-Passchendaele ridge, and we command a very wide observation over the plains of Belgium.

CONSOLIDATING YESTERDAY'S GAINS.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Liverpool troops carried out a successful raid north-westward of Queant, and captured a few Germans.

We are consolidating the positions we gained yesterday.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 7th.

A wireless German official report states:—There was desperate fighting in Flanders yesterday.

The enemy penetrated Passchendaele.

We retook the eastern portion of the village.

Our line now runs along the eastern edge of the village.

Strong attacks against Becelaere and Gheluvelt failed.

ALL OBJECTIVES GAINED BEFORE MID-DAY.

LONDON, November 7th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Canadians' operations this morning were completely successful against the defences in and around Passchendaele and on the Spur north and north-west.

After a successful assembly the assault was launched at six o'clock, as arranged.

The enemy, had been ordered to hold this important position on the main ridge at all costs.

There was hard fighting at a number of points, particularly on the high ground to the north of the village and for the collection of fortified buildings and strongpoints on the Goudberg Spur.

Nevertheless, our troops made steady progress and captured at an early hour Passchendaele village, Mosselmarkt and the Goudberg hamlets, and we had gained all our objectives before mid-day.

We took a number of prisoners.

It was raining at intervals.

Our guns are dealing effectively with the enemy's batteries and concentrations of infantry.

THE BATTLE OF PASSCHENDAELE.

CANADIANS DIGGING IN.

LONDON, November 7th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states:—Signals have been soaring skywards with gratifying frequency during the early forenoon. We have been fighting through Passchendaele and beyond, but details of the situation thereabouts have not been elucidated. The Canadians were digging in at some points east of Passchendaele during the morning. This was several times reported, but the enemy was massing heavily for a counter-attack, and at midday an intense barrage opened along the section where the enemy is presumed to be in line on our new front.

We reached our final objectives in large numbers, with our guns well forward, and therefore in good position for supporting the infantry.

GERMANS REFUSE TO STAY.

The walking wounded are in high spirits over the day's achievement; they say our barrage was wonderful, and the best they had ever seen. The fewness of prisoners was due to the Germans not staying to fight at close quarters. It may therefore be expected that we have collected a respectable number of machine-guns.

The prisoners are mostly of a better type than usual, being well-nourished and well-clad, indicating that the Germans are using all their picked troops in an endeavour to arrest our encroachments into the keyline in western Belgium.

There was a lot of firing from Passchendaele Church, which our artillery and infantry eventually silenced. We encountered in the centre of Mosselmarkt a large concreted redoubt, our men, after a lot of trouble, having to surround it in order to reduce it.

The Germans have been so heavily shelling this village that there is some doubt at present whether we would have been able to remain there.

THE VALUE OF OUR GAINS.

Measured in terms of territory the operation has been relatively small, but the strategic value of our gains, if held, is very high, because we are now at the summit of the little bit of ridge system remaining in German hands, with direct observation of the enemy everywhere for miles around.

The present series of offensives against the ridge systems have probably cost the Germans at least 100,000 casualties. To-day's battle resulted in another considerable stride towards the mastery of the enemy's most powerful system of defences, which have been gained at the cost of comparatively light casualties.

LATEST CABLES.

A LUCKY CAPTURE.

LONDON, November 7th.

A considerable number of the enemy were killed by their own side as they were being brought in, otherwise the total prisoners would have been considerably higher. The defensive works in the village itself were mainly in cellars, and there were only a few "pill-boxes."

One of the prisoners captured at Passchendaele was the commander of a supporting battalion, whose duty was to counter-attack. The fact that no counter-attack materialised was probably due to this lucky capture.

The marshes around Passchendaele are now in our favour, affording considerable protection against attempts to retake the village.

We now have thrust the Boche well out into the open.

FRENCH FRONT.

GERMAN POSITIONS ATTACKED.

PARIS, November 7th.

A *communiqué* states:—There was reciprocal artillery activity north of the Aisne, in the sector of Filain and at Chavignon, and on the right of the Meuse, in the region of Chaume Wood.

There was a successful attack on German positions north-west of Altkirch, and we captured 60 prisoners.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY ATTACK DRIVEN BACK.

PARIS, November 7th.

A *communiqué* states:—A violent bombardment in the region of Chaume Wood on the right of the Meuse was followed by an enemy attack.

Our fire drove back our assailants, who were unable to reach our lines.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE "HUSH-HUSH" BOATS.

PARIS, November 7th.

Le Temps gives an authorised description of the British "Hush-Hush" boats. They are a species of battle-cruisers, of two sizes and of equal power, evolved from the experiences since 1915. They are long and low-lying, with immense decks fore and aft, two tripod masts, and with a squat castle amidships, carrying enormous guns firing two shots a minute. They are tapered like a yacht at the stem for the highest speed. They are faster than the fleetest pre-war cruisers, and are being rapidly turned out. They are designed for surprise actions and are torpedo-proof. Their steadiness is indicated by the fact that they carry billiard tables.

FATE OF ELECTRICALLY-CONTROLLED BOATS.

LONDON, November 7th.

It is authoritatively stated that four enemy electrically-controlled boats have been destroyed.

The first collided with a pier off the German Coast and two others were destroyed two months ago.

The Admiralty regards them as freak vessels. They are petrol-driven, controlled from the shore and convoyed by an aeroplane.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

FIVE ARMIES AGAINST ITALIANS.

LONDON, November 7th.

According to a message from the Austrian Headquarters, there are five Armies operating against the Italians under Krobatin, Krass, von Buelow, Wurms, and Henriquez.

The Centre Army is commanded by von Buelow, and Wurms is moving along the Adriatic.

GERMANS REACH LIVENZA LINE.

LONDON, November 7th.

A wireless German official report states:—We have reached the Livenza line.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 7th.

A wireless German official report states:—We continue in pursuit of the Italians in the mountains and the Venetian plain. Thousands have been captured.

ITALIANS WITHDRAW IN GOOD ORDER.

An Italian official report states:—We have withdrawn in good order towards Livenza, as the defence of the Tagliamento river was difficult owing to the low water.

Our aeroplanes and airships repeatedly bombed enemy troops repairing the bridges on the Tagliamento and crossing the river.

ENEMY SCOUTS REACH MANIAGO.

The *Daily Mail's* Correspondent at Italian Headquarters reports:—Hostile scouts reached Maniago, twelve miles west of the Tagliamento, on the 5th inst.

ITALY'S FATE DEPENDS UPON RALLYING POWER.

British and French critics are of opinion that Italy's fate depends upon the rallying power of her Army. They declare that ground must be sacrificed in Venetia in order to provide the Allies with a field of action adequate for a counter-offensive. The principal line of defence will probably be Lake Garda and the Adige. The critics emphasise the short distance separating Munich from Milan, compared with the distance between the Somme and the Marne, and anticipate that the enemy will make attempts to debouch through the Trentino in order to attack the Allied communications, but they think it improbable that the enemy will be able to do this in great force, and that if the move be made it will be effectively countered. The Garda and Adige are regarded as an insuperable barrier, provided that Switzerland remains neutral.

BRITISH HOSPITAL PARTY RETURN SAFELY.

Mr. Ward Price, a Correspondent at the Italian Headquarters, states:—The whole British Hospital party who were lost during the retreat have turned up safely. Although they marched day and night in the rain, picking up scraps of bread from the ground, they are in good condition, though some are recovering from enteric.

"It appears that the two men brought up at the rear of the whole Army were the British Quartermaster and a Corporal of the Medical Corps. They stayed at Palmanova till the afternoon of October 29th, trying to save the ordnance stores. The town was on fire, and the population had fled twenty-four hours previously. They found a horse, which they harnessed to a cart filled with officers' kits, and proceeded some distance along a deserted road littered with *débris*. The horse became exhausted, and they finished the journey on foot.

FRANCO-BRITISH TROOPS FACED WITH HARD TASK.

PARIS, November 7th.

Le Temps, in the course of a grave warning, says that the Allies must abandon illusions. They must not think that the intervention of the Franco-British would in the twinkling of an eye change the enemy success into a rout. The positions the Italians had lost were extremely strong; others, which will be held to-morrow, if they can be held, will be much weaker. The enemy, having shortened his front, is all the stronger. The Franco-British forces are faced with the necessity of restoring a difficult situation, and we are firmly convinced that they will succeed, but they will have a heavy task."

ENEMY OFFENSIVE IN TRENTINO PROBABLE.

A semi-official statement says that it is to be hoped that the retreating Italian Army will escape the invaders and effect a reconstitution, profiting by the short respite afforded at the Tagliamento to put up a vigorous resistance, and comforted by the thought of assistance from the Anglo-French reinforcements, whose speedier arrival they could not expect.

It is impossible to foresee the definite lines where the Italians are able to hold up the enemy, especially as before thinking of stopping their assailants on the Right and Centre, they must watch the Left, which rests upon the Carnic and Cadora Mountains, and also the rear resting in the Trentino.

Small local attacks have already occurred near Lake Garda, and these may be the precursor of a more important offensive in the Trentino.

Egypt

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ADVANCE IN EGYPT

FIFTH COUNTER-ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, November 7th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Egyptian Headquarters, telegraphing on the 6th inst. reports:—The fifth counter-attack on our new positions on the left flank was repulsed with heavy enemy loss.

We are now bombarding strong points on the enemy second line.

Our captures since the beginning of the offensive are now 207 officers and 2,400 men.

Our aviators have been most active in bombing communications.

The cavalry captured ground on the Limestone Hills, north-east of Beersheba, the enemy feebly resisting.

The spirit of our troops is marvellous, despite the dust, sand, heat and fatigue.

General Allenby makes prodigious journeys visiting and encouraging the troops during the hottest part of the day.

In the afternoon we engaged the enemy in broken country north of Beersheba.

An enemy raid in the Gaza sector was repulsed with heavy losses.

Our guns again demolished the railway embankment at Deirsinied, which the enemy had repaired.

The bombardment of the Gaza defences continued.

Telegraphing on the 5th inst., the Correspondent reported:—There was heavy shelling practically all night and most of to-day on the left flank.

The Turkish reply was more vigorous than usual, concentrating upon our men in the position west of Gaza, which the Turkish infantry subsequently assaulted, but were repulsed.

Our aircraft continued the destructive bombing of communications and stores.

TURKISH INFANTRY ROUTED.

LONDON, November 8th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, on the evening of the 6th inst., states:—The Turkish infantry who attempted a bayonet attack on the New Zealand mounted troops on the afternoon of the 5th inst. in the hills northward of Beersheba were caught by machine-gun fire and dispersed. There were 300 casualties.

Our airmen effectively bombed bodies of cavalry and the railway station at Umdabkhal, scoring direct hits upon a train.

The bombardment of Gaza continues. The enemy reply was not effective.

On the morning of the 6th inst., our infantry engaged the enemy north-west of Beersheba, when prisoners and guns were captured.

EARLIER CABLES.

CAPTURE OF TURKISH LINE.

LONDON, November 7th.

Reuter's Agency learns that General Allenby has made an important further advance, attacking from Beersheba the Turkish positions towards the sea. He has captured the next Turkish line and has advanced about nine miles.

CAPTURE OF GAZA.

LATER.

It is officially announced that General Allenby has captured Khuweilfeh, eleven miles northward of Beersheba.

At midnight on Monday we repulsed repeated counter-attacks, and all day on Tuesday our troops further south, advancing north-west from the neighbourhood of Beersheba, carried the whole Turkish defences southward of the line Teleresherin—Abuhaseira, capturing the last-named places, thus advancing nine miles.

The troops displayed magnificent dash and endurance.

Estimates of our captures are not yet available.

Six guns were captured at one portion of the front.

A later telegram announces that Gaza was captured this morning, but there are no details.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL AIRCRAFT OBTAIN DIRECT HITS

LONDON, November 7th.

The Admiralty reports:—Our aircraft last night dropped large quantities of explosives on Thourout and Lichtervelde railway stations and on a moving train near the latter station. Several direct hits on the track and junctions were obtained.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT CONVALESCENT.

LONDON, November 7th.

It is officially stated that H. R. H. Prince Albert has sufficiently recovered to take up work on shore.

SERIOUS CONDITIONS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

AMSTERDAM, November 7th.

The *Cologne Gazette*, describing the serious economic pinch at Constantinople, states that three meatless days a week commenced on November 1st.

There is a fuel shortage.

The Turkish newspapers are alarmed at the continued depreciation of the paper money.

THE KING TO HIS PEOPLE.

A SPECIAL DAY OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING.

LONDON, November 8th.

It is officially announced that His Majesty King George the Fifth has issued the following message:—

TO MY PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

"The struggle for liberty is entering upon its last and most difficult phase. The enemy is striving by a desperate assault and subtle intrigue to perpetuate the wrongs already committed and to stem the tide of free civilisation, and we have yet to complete the great task to which we have dedicated ourselves.

"I would call upon you to devote a special day to prayer, so that we may have the clear-sightedness and strength necessary for the victory of our cause. This victory will be gained only if we steadfastly remember the responsibility resting upon us, and, in a spirit of reverent obedience, ask the blessing of Almighty God upon our endeavours. Let us seek to be enlightened in our understanding and fortified in courage in facing the sacrifices that we may yet have to make. I, therefore, appoint January the Sixth, the first Sunday of the New Year, to be set aside as a special day of prayer and thanksgiving in all Churches throughout my Dominions."

THE POSITION OF TURKEY'S ARMY.

GREEKS TREATED SIMILARLY TO ARMENIANS.

AMSTERDAM, November 8th.

A Correspondent of the *Handelsblad* states that Djemal Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief in Palestine, at luncheon, admitted the possibility of a further retreat. He declined to say that Jerusalem was safe against attack.

The Correspondent adds that the Greeks in Asia Minor are being treated similarly to the Armenians, and that whole districts are already depopulated.

THE GRAVEL AND SAND DISPUTE.

AMSTERDAM, November 7th.

The Dutch branch of the League of Neutral Countries has published its disapproval of the Government's attitude towards the sand and gravel question.

The *Telegraaf* has printed an appeal from a group of businessmen inviting signatures to a petition for presentation to the Premier, urging that steps be taken to obtain the restoration of telegraphic communications.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

LONDON, November 7th.

An Italian official return gives the arrivals for the week as 352, and the sailings 312. Two steamers under 1,500 tons and three sailing vessels under 100 tons were sunk.

KING GEORGE CONGRATULATES BRAZIL.

LONDON, November 7th.

It is officially announced that His Majesty the King has dispatched a message to the President of Brazil tendering cordial greetings and congratulations on the occasion of Brazil's declaration of war.

The President replied as follows:—"The people of the Republic are proud that they are fighting on the side of the Allies, and are ready to make every sacrifice to secure victory."

EARLIER CABLES.

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION.

LONDON, November 7th.

The Imperial War Graves Commission, established under Royal Charter and charged with the duty of caring for the graves of officers and men of the Military and Naval Forces of the Empire who have fallen in war, has now been constituted. The President is the Prince of Wales. There are nine officials, namely, the Secretaries of War for the Colonies and India, the Commissioner of Works, the Commissioners of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and Dr. Green, Newfoundland. Seven official members have been appointed by Royal Warrant, namely, Sir William Garstin, Mr. Harry Gosling, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Lieut.-General Macready, General Plummer, Admiral Poe and Brigadier-General Fabian Ware.

An announcement of the foregoing reviews the previous arrangements for the care of graves and states:—As the scale of war extended, especially as the Dominions forces increased it was felt necessary to have a body more formally constituted, more Imperial in scope and possessed of full powers to undertake work on behalf of the Governments of the Empire. It is authorised to acquire and hold land at Home and abroad, maintain and adorn cemeteries, and receive and administer funds for special purposes. One of its first duties will be to prepare an estimate of cost for the maintenance of burial places and submit the same to the Governments of the United Kingdom and Overseas Dominions, with recommendations regarding the proportion to be borne by each. No appeal will be made for subscriptions for permanent memorials, the maintenance of burial places being a sacred obligation resting on the whole Empire.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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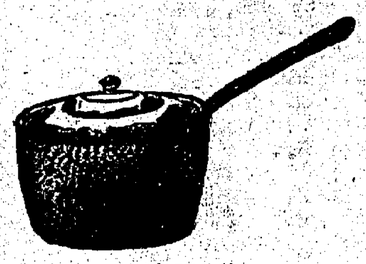

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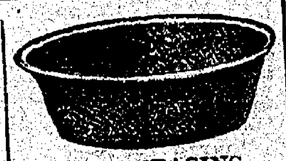

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SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG.

THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

NAVAL MEN SEIZE IMPORTANT BUILDINGS.

PETROGRAD, November 7th.

Armed naval men, under Maximalist orders, seized the offices of the Russian official newsagency, also the Central Telegraph Office, the State Bank and the Marie Palace, where the Preliminary Parliament, which has been suspended, has been sitting.

No disorders are reported.

NO NEWS FROM PETROGRAD.

LONDON, November 8th.

There has been no news from Petrograd since the Maximalist *coup* cabled last evening.

EARLIER CABLES.

PART OF PETROGRAD IN REVOLT.

PETROGRAD, November 7th.

In the Preliminary Parliament, M. Kerensky, referring to the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council's attempt to seize supreme power in Petrograd, said that the Council of Soldiers and Workmen had distributed arms to the workmen. Hence the Government regarded that a part of Petrograd was in revolt and had been forced to take measures to meet the situation.

KERENSKY DEFIANT.

The Left interrupted with ironical shouts, and M. Kerensky, turning to them, exclaimed, "The Government will be killed rather than cease to defend the honour and security of the State."

M. Kerensky said that any Maximalist attempts to seize the supreme power would be suppressed immediately. He asked for the support of Parliament in such action.

Parliament then proceeded to discuss the request.

MAXIMALIST PREPARATIONS CREATE ALARM.

The newspapers are most alarmed at the preparations of the Maximalists, whom they beseech to reflect before finally ruining the country.

DISREGARD OF MARINE MINISTER'S ORDER.

PETROGRAD, November 7th.

The *Bourse Gazette* states the Committee of the Baltic Fleet is disregarding the Minister of Marine's refusal to hand over the ex-Imperial Yacht, and proceeded forcibly to seize the yacht and take it to Helsingfors.

DRASTIC MEASURES IN PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, November 6th.

The conflict between the General Staff of the Petrograd district and the Revolutionary Military Committee of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers became aggravated this evening, when negotiations with a view to democratically strengthening the General Staff were broken off on learning that the Governor during the night had summoned the troops from the environs.

The Committee ordered these troops to disobey the Government.

The situation is complicated by M. Kerensky's suspension of three Maximalist and two Conservative newspapers.

The authorities at five p.m. ordered the disconnection of the bridges between the working-class quarters and the centre of the capital, and the stopping of the tramways.

The city is being guarded by the loyal troops.

NEW MAYOR OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK, November 7th.

Mr. Hylan, the Democrat candidate, has been elected Mayor of New York.

The majority of the voters in the City and State were in favour of Women's Suffrage.

There were four candidates for the Mayoralty, namely, the ex-Mayor, Mr. Mitchell, an Independent; Mr. Hylan, the Democratic nominee, backed by Tammany; Mr. Bennett, a Republican; and Mr. Hillquit, a Socialist.

The campaign was marked by much personal animosity.

STANDARD CLOTH FOR CIVILIANS.

LONDON, November 7th.

The Board of Control for Wool and Textile Production has decided to introduce a standardised cloth for civilian wear.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S MISSION TO INDIA.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

LONDON, November 7th.

Sir Valentine Chirol, in a letter to *The Times*, gives a long review of the situation in India. He says:—"It is preposterous to suggest that Mr. E. Montagu has foisted his visit on an unwilling Raj, or that he sought to impose on the Indian Executive a ready-made policy of his own. One of the real objections to his mission is that it would be very difficult to conduct just now a dispassionate enquiry in the politically overheated atmosphere of India. In some respects the fact that the Secretary of State for the first time is proceeding to India on a mission of personal investigation is surely all to the good, for in the last resort it is the Secretary of State who will have to persuade Parliament to divert to itself some of the powers he exercises on its behalf. If any large measure of decentralization is to be carried out in India, and if any considerable readjustment is to be effected in the constitutional relationship of the Raj and the Imperial Government, the war has precipitated such a political ferment in India, partly healthy and partly very unhealthy, that it may pass human wit to devise any scheme which would satisfy all parties, but we may at least hope that whatever scheme emerges from Mr. Montagu's mission it will be a genuine straightforward scheme, and that if it fails to gratify extravagant expectations, it shall fulfil in practice all that it may promise to the eye. Mr. Montagu is in nowise a stranger to Indian affairs or to India, and the choice of his associates in the mission shows him not to have undertaken it in any narrow party spirit or with a mere desire to collect arguments in support of preconceived theories. He goes out as a responsible enquirer at a very critical moment in the history of both India and the Empire. It seems to me, therefore, the duty of every patriotic Englishman at Home and in India to wish him heartily 'God-speed' in his momentous undertaking."

ABORIGINES IN REVOLT.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION BESIEGED.

LONDON, November 7th.

The *Daily Mail's* Correspondent at Sydney reports a rising of blacks on Mornington Island, in the Gulf of Carpentaria.

The population of 250 besieged the Presbyterian Mission for ten days.

Rev. Robert Hall was shot dead. His assistant, Mr. Walter Owens, was wounded, but he escaped in the Mission boat with Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Owens and two children, and arrived at Burketown.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

PATROL BOAT SUBMARINED.

WASHINGTON, November 7th.

It is officially announced that the patrol-boat *Alcedo* was submarined in the war-zone on Monday.

One officer and 20 men are missing.

RACING IN THE EMPIRE.

THE CAMRIDGESHIRE.

LONDON, November 7th.

The Cambridgeshire Handicap, run at Newmarket, resulted as follows:—

Brown Prince	1
Planet	2
Grand Fleet	3

There were fourteen runners, and Brown Prince won by three lengths, with two lengths separating second and third.

The betting was:—100 to 6 against Brown Prince; 100 to 7 against Planet; and 20 to 1 against Grand Fleet.

THE MELBOURNE CUP.

MELBOURNE, November 6th.

The Melbourne Cup, run at Flemington, resulted as follows:—

Westcourt	1
Lingle	2
Wallace Isinglass	3

Twenty ran. Won by half-a-head, two lengths separating second and third. The winner started at 5 to 1 against.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LOSSES DIMINISHING.

LONDON, November 7th.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals during the week were 2,284, and the sailings 2,379.

Eight vessels over and four under 1,600 tons were sunk.

Six vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

THE PEACE DEBATE.

LONDON, November 7th.

Last evening's peace debate in the House of Commons was closured by 282 votes to 33. The motion was then negatived without a division.

AUSTRALIA AND CONSCRIPTION

MELBOURNE, November 7th.

The Commonwealth Government has decided to take another Referendum on Conscription.

PASSING OF THE "GRILLE."

HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS.

With singular resignation, the House of Commons has decided to sacrifice the barrier of gilded iron trellis-work known as the "grille," which for eighty years has separated the ladies' gallery from the precincts. The removal will not bring future occupants of the gallery within the precincts; they will still remain "outside" the Chamber itself; but it will enable them to see and hear what is going on in much greater comfort. By reason of some architectural finesse difficult for the layman to understand, the men's gallery opposite the grille is considered to be within the House itself. There still remains, therefore, an inequality which some may regard as a grievance, though it shrinks to nothingness beside the larger question reposing in the lap of the gods whether women are eventually to find places on the benches below. The removal of the grille, which will probably take place during the Parliamentary recess, is not to cost more than £5—a ludicrous sum to be mentioned in association with so historic a relic.

In the old Parliament houses which existed before the present structure was built, women shared the public gallery with men, and with characteristic insistence upheld their privilege. On one occasion, in 1778, they almost monopolised the seats, and when the Speaker ordered the gallery to be cleared they, unlike the men, refused to quit. Says the historian, "It took two hours to enforce the order"—an acknowledgment of very robust womanhood in those distant days. That incident procured their total exclusion from the gallery by Mr. Speaker Norton, and thenceforward until the new Houses were built they were only permitted to view the proceedings through a ventilator over the centre chandelier in the roof of the Chamber. Every night the Serjeant-at-Arms issued about two dozen tickets for this suffocating and unhealthy point of vantage, but only about half the holders could see into the Chamber; the rest had to be content with what they could hear. Unsatisfactory as the present gallery, it is luxurious in comparison with that primitive and, some will think, insulting accommodation. The ladies did not accept the indignity quietly, for Sir Nathaniel Wraxall assures us in his "Memoirs" that on one occasion he saw the Duchess of Gordon, habited as a man, sitting in the strangers' gallery, and on another occasion the beautiful Mrs. Sheridan, in the same disguise and in the same place, listening to her husband's oratory.

A "CHAMBER OF HORRORS."

The present ladies' gallery accommodates only thirty-six visitors, apart from those who occupy a small corner partitioned off for friends of the Speaker. Admission is obtained, as to the peeress' gallery in the House of Lords also, by ticket procured through a member, and officially countersigned. It is an uncomfortable place in which to seek distraction, though carpeted and cushioned. The tiers of seats rise steeply, and those sitting behind are put to painful effort to see what is proceeding below. Few who enter the lift which deposits them at the entrance anticipate what a cage-like apartment they are entering. Less like a cage it will certainly in future be, now that the "grille" is to go. Members gazing upwards, who, until now have seen visions behind the lattice indistinctly, will henceforth be able to identify their friends. One marvels that such a barrier as the "grille" has been so long tolerated, seeing that the wives of famous statesmen have shared in the discomfort it produced. There was no more regular visitor in her day than Mrs. Gladstone, who had a wife's profound admiration of a husband's wonderful oratory. Mrs. Disraeli was also often seen peering through the "grille," and on one occasion, it is said, sat there nursing, in silence, a torn and bleeding finger, caused when she alighted from her brougham on arriving at the House, rather than spoil her husband's intended speech by acquainting him of the accident. Members of the House have not been quite unmindful of the annoyance caused by the presence of the "grille." In July, 1869, there was an amusing discussion on the subject, raised on a motion by Mr. H. Herbert, that the grating should be removed. He argued that the gallery was not such a place as ladies ought to occupy, and recalled the remark that it was a species of chamber of horrors to those who occupied it. On the other hand, Mr. Beresford Hope, who professed to speak on behalf of the ladies, said it would, in his opinion, be a cruel shame to take away the barrier. All the ladies desired, he persisted, was to have a few hours' rational amusements, and for that purpose it was best for them to go in modern dress, wearing their bonnets, and be in a position free from impertinent molestation. Further, he deprecated any change which would convert the gallery into a too convenient place for flirting. Mr. Layard, the First Commissioner of Works, lent support to this view of the matter, by solemnly assuring the House that 200 ladies he had spoken to on the subject were almost unanimous in favour of retaining the "grille." The reason given by one, he added, was that the barrier enabled a lady who was bored by a speaker, even though he had been good enough to obtain a seat for her, to retire surreptitiously and unobserved. After this flippant treatment of the subject it was not surprising that the motion was withdrawn. In 1885 another discussion took place upon a motion by Mr. Sydney Buxton that the accommodation in the ladies' gallery should be improved, but this was rejected by an unsympathetic House by 121 votes to 75. Now such change has the war brought about in men's attitude to women in many aspects that the obtrusive "grille" is to go without a word of dissent.

CLEARING THE GALLERY.

With its passing a page is turned in an interesting and enlivening history. Some of the most exhilarating episodes in recent Parliamentary life have con-

(Continued at foot of next column.)

KAISER TORN OUT OF HISTORY BOOKS.

SCHOOL CEREMONY IN CHICAGO.

The abortive pacifist agitation in Chicago has served the useful purpose of uniting the whole Middle and Northern West against the insidous efforts of pro-German propagandists.

As illustrating the growing impatience of the people with everything and everybody tainted by German influences, a school ceremony in Chicago may be cited. The children were directed by their teachers to tear out of their history books all those references to the Kaiser as a man of peace which had been smuggled into them by the agents of German *Kultur* in America.

Another act of Chicago may also be cited. The City Council, by a vote of 42 against six, adopted a resolution which, though it did not mention the mayor, Mr. Thompson, by name, severely rebuked him for his opposition to the Draft Law and his action in countenancing the "People's Council for Democracy and terms of Peace." The resolution approved the measures adopted by the Governor, Mr. Lowden, forbidding a convention of pacifists, and called upon all the city council officials to co-operate with him in the suppression of utterances and meetings instigated by the enemy. The mayor himself presided over the meeting of the council, and made no attempt to defend himself against his accusers.—*Daily Telegraph.*

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verned the ladies' gallery. The men's gallery has been an abode of repose in comparison. The fact already referred to that the ladies' gallery is "without" the precincts has been productive of one or two notable occurrences. The Speaker's order to clear the gallery secures the prompt evacuation of the space over the clock. As recent events have shown, the ladies' gallery can also be closed at the plensure of the Speaker; but before there was occasion to exercise that power the practice was, when the presence of ladies was deemed undesirable, to inform them of the character of the proposed debate, and rely upon their good sense to retire. Thus, when the Contagious Diseases Bill was under debate ladies were advised to remain outside, but a dozen or so insisted on remaining, and could not resist applause when speeches were made with which they agreed. As a result the gallery was closed during the continuance of the debate. For a similar incident we have to go back to the time of a Speaker who, evidently no respecter of person, directed the clearance of the mixed company in the strangers' gallery during the division on the Address. What happened is thus recorded in the Creevey Papers: "We had a grand fuss in 'telling' the House. The Princess of Wales, who had been present the whole time, would stay it out to know the numbers, and so remained in her place in the gallery. The Speaker very significantly called several times for strangers to withdraw, which she defied, and sat on. At last the little fellow became irritated, started from his chair, and looking up plump in the face of her and her familiar friends, hallooed out most nercely, 'If there are any strangers in the House they must withdraw.' They being the only ones, they then withdrew."

SCENES OF VIOLENCE.

Men have been ejected from the House on various pretexts, some for misconduct in the gallery, some for irregularly entering the body of the House. Stow relates how, in 1584, "one Robinson, a lewd fellow and a skinner," had the temerity to sit in the House all day, though not a member, and was eventually "dismist" by the Sergeant-at-Arms. In view of the enormous interest which soldiers now take in the proceedings of the House of Commons, insomuch that at times they fill nine-tenths of the strangers' gallery, it is interesting to learn that in 1855 two soldiers in uniform, just returned from the Crimea, were refused admission. This produced from the Speaker a declaration that there was no rule for the exclusion of soldiers in uniform, provided they did not carry arms. But these incidents in which men have played a part subside in interest beside the tumultuous scenes for which the ladies' gallery was responsible in 1906 and 1908, as an effect of the Suffragist movement. Years before—in 1884, the time of the dynamite outrages—Mr. Speaker Peel had had occasion to turn furtive glances towards the grille in the belief that amongst its occupants was a dynamitard in the disguise of a woman intending to hurl a bomb into the chamber. But he was spared the scenes which later years have produced. No one of the present generation will forget the lamentable and disgraceful episode of 25th April, 1906, when, towards the close of a debate initiated by the late Mr. Keir Hardie on the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women, a number of women behind the grille deluged the House with piercing and excited shrieks, thrust and shook their clenched fists through the trellis, and displayed a large flag bearing the words, "Votes for women"; how members rushed up to the gallery to rescue their lady friends; and how the obstructives, save one who was bodily borne out by policemen, finally emerged denouncing members as "cruel brutes" and "cowards." Nor will recollection speedily fade of the similar occurrence in October, 1908, when Suffragists chained themselves to the "grille," and threw away the keys of the locks, and parts of the "grille" had to be filed away to obtain their release. From that day onwards till May, 1909, the ladies' gallery was closed by direction of the Speaker. Decorum has since been uninterrupted, and the decision to remove the "grille" indicates faith in its permanent continuance.—*Daily Telegraph.*

WORLD-TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

A URUGUAYAN SURVEY.

Señor Pedro Cosio, the Uruguayan Minister, has issued, in pamphlet form, what appears to be the gist of a report to his Government on "The Post-War Organisation of Labour in the United Kingdom." He has other than merely diplomatic qualifications entitling him to write with authority on such a topic, for he has been Minister of Finance and of Labour in Uruguay and was President of the Uruguayan Delegation to the Pan-American Financial Conference in 1915 and to the Conference at Buenos Aires last year. On the whole he has a statesmanlike outlook over the great problems with which he deals—namely, the methods of reconstruction which are called for; the report of what is known as the Whitley Committee on the means to be adopted for the closer co-operation between Labour and Capital; and the vast extent of the preparations which must be made if British trade is to resume its old position after the war. Particularly illuminating are the contrast he draws between the national economy pursued by Germany and the political economy which has prevailed in Great Britain for more than half a century; his anticipations of the probable result of the great measure of enfranchisement now before Parliament; and his careful examination of the difficulties that will arise when the old Trade Union rules have to be restored and the demobilisation of the millions of fighting men and munition workers has to be carried out.

A DEFENSIVE DOSE OF PROTECTION.

He remarks that "the nation which is the first to organise its industry for the commercial campaign will be the one which will occupy the forefront in foreign markets. The advantages of Great Britain consist in her maritime position and the integrity of her factories, her traditional reputation for honesty and fair dealing, and the vastness of her Empire. The disadvantages are her "generous policy of free trade"—though of late, by "a decorous and scrupulous transaction with protection," she has assured differential tariffs with the Dominions and sundry laws relating to patents and trade marks—and shorter hours and a higher standard of living than prevail in Germany. The last-named are, however, justified on other grounds, as he points out. However,

"it is necessary to recognise that as regards the collective life of each nation, as such, a certain defensive dose of Protection is expedient, a Protection which it is the patriotic duty of men and parties who have preached Free Trade, from the platform, the tribune, and through the Press, defend. . . . If British legislation is not modified in a Protective sense, even though the Protection is defensive, she will not be able to consolidate the position she enjoyed previous to the war, nor to extend her commerce. Beginning with the British Isles, it may be observed that to-day, more than ever, facts tend to prove the doctrine which the Germans called 'National economy,' the synthesis of which is contained in the formula 'self-supply.'"

He instances the Corn Production Act and the State subvention in aid of the sugar beet industry as showing that Britain, having already recognised this necessity, will be unable at a later stage to withdraw these inducements. In regard to the return of economic Protection, he remarks, in another part of the pamphlet, that the opinion of the workers, as expressed through Trade Union leaders, has changed.

PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

All this, however, may not be accomplished without "agitated resistance and disturbances" unless, as the Whitley Committee advises, there is collaboration on the part of the working classes in "the huge work of reconstruction." Señor Cosio says of the British Monarchy that it is "a popular institution, the venerated symbol glories," and that his present Majesty, "with all his eminent personal virtues, has won the hearts of his people, who consider him the first citizen, just as the Army considers him the first soldier and the workers the first worker." Señor Cosio looks for great results from the Reform Bill, which will enact an electoral freedom that "even some of the most advanced and civilised Republics do not at present enjoy." It gives effect to the ideal of solidarity that has resulted from this war, and he adds:—

"Without the sincere help of every party in the work of common interest there is no solution possible, and the nation would enter the commercial struggle—and especially in the competition with German trade—under the most unfavourable conditions."

GERMAN PREPARATIONS.

Turning to the methods likely to be adopted by our enemy Señor Sosio writes:

"However long the war may last, and in which she is morally already beaten, Germany, with practically the whole world against her and expecting to see her downfall sooner or later, will bring into play all the energies of her intelligent and virile people, and in their untirable and tenacious energy they will set on foot every conceivable endeavour to get the best of England, France, and the United States in the world competition."

He points out that Germany has already purchased large stocks of wool in Argentina and Uruguay, and will add to the advantages of cheap production.

"The circumstances, although transitory, of a considerable disequilibrium in her exchanges, which, together with the depreciation of her paper money, will exercise the functions of protective duties on one side and bounties upon exports on the other, in conformity with an elementary law of political economy, well known to those interested in these matters."

POST-WAR CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Uruguay, like all other countries in that part of the world, will receive, as formerly, "the lump of cheap production caused by European competition," and in view of its strong financial position, especially the unprecedented holding of gold, Uruguay will be the first recipient. Señor Cosio advises that his country should endeavour to obtain advantageous

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

commercial treaties with England and France, and states that Great Britain enjoys enormous prestige in Uruguay, based on a tradition of unvarying correctness in business matters, the excellent quality of her products, the financial facilities offered through her banks there, and the considerable amount of British capital invested in the country. But "during the last few years the stumbling-block for British commerce has been that goods are not always adapted to the taste and habits of the consumer, and of this the Germans have taken full advantage. The German manufacturer made a special study of this. He made goods just as they were ordered; he used the metric system in vogue in South America, while British manufacturers still clung to their own system, although they were dealing with goods for exportation to a foreign country."—*Morning Post*, London.

CONSPIRACY OF THE TWO EMPERORS.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT REFUSED TO LISTEN WHEN WARNED.

[BY DR. E. J. DILLON.]

Something of a sensation is being caused by the revelations of the Paris *New York Herald* respecting telegrams alleged to have been exchanged by the Kaiser and the Tsar in the year 1914, and the treaty scheme in which they culminated. Some publicists have received them with a degree of reserve bordering on scepticism, and the question has been asked when and how the German plot fell through.

As it happened, I am the only outsider who has had cognisance of this intrigue, its origin, progress, and end. I have been aware of it ever since the year 1905, but was at first bound by a solemn promise not to breathe a word of it to anyone before the death of one of the two personages whose action marked the beginning and the end of the episode respectively. I need hardly add that I kept this promise religiously. After the lapse of some years I was unexpectedly authorised to inform the British Government of what I knew. Accordingly I sought out the eminent statesman who was then its authorised spokesman and set about communicating the secret to him. Keenly interested by the introductory remarks with which I prefaced it, he was shocked and grieved when I told him that it turned upon a discreditable weakness of the Tsar, and he courteously but firmly refused to listen to my story.

In consequence of this generous attitude the British Government remained in total ignorance of that early symptomatic defection, and are even now without particulars of an episode the timely and skilfully applied knowledge of which might have enabled them to save Russia from premature ruin and the Entente from the loss of a powerful ally, and from all that that implies.

AN ENFORCED SILENCE.

Since then the death of one of the two *dramatis personæ* alluded to above put an end to my obligation of secrecy. Thenceforth I was free to make what use I liked of the narrative in my possession. Publication, however, was still out of the question, because it would have demonstrated that the foundation on which the Allies then hoped to raise the European peace fabric was a treacherous quicksand, and it might also have impaired their trust in the wisdom of their leaders.

It was contrary to public interest, I was told, to dwell on the past blunders of our statesmen, to criticise their current action and inaction, or to refute their attractive forecasts of the future. I now quite see that without such enforced silence respecting the past, present, and future, it would have been impossible for the Allied Governments to bring about the present international situation, which they assure us is bright and hopeful.

Instead of publishing my documents then, I contented myself with announcing that I possessed them and hinting at their character. This I did over and over again in my articles and books, and also in private conversation.

On June 12th, 1917, for instance, I wrote about the Tsar's secret:

"What manner of skeleton, the reader may ask, lay hidden away in the Imperial cupboard, still capable of making such mischief after it had ceased to be a living power? If it was a political act, was it not known long since to the British Government, and, if so, was it not a Damocles sword that might fall on the monarch's head independently of the Allied Governments' will? To these questions the answers are in the negative. Odd though it may seem, the matter alluded to has been hidden from the British and other Governments, and of the half-dozen men who were parties to it three had already died. As chance would have it, I was conversant with all that the initiated State dignitaries knew about it, but I was at first pledged to secrecy. One day, however, I suddenly received unsolicited permission to inform the British Government of the fact."

THE TREATY SIGNED.

Now that a foreign newspaper has at last received and published a portion of the important information which the British Government refused to listen to when it might have proved helpful, I write to say that the negotiations between the two monarchs did take place, that the treaty was actually signed, that I had the melancholy privilege of reading it, that I put down in writing the whole history of it, and that it was one of the best-kept secrets of European diplomacy. I shall deal with the whole subject in a book on the Russian revolutionary movement which I am now about to write.

In one of yesterday's leading articles which dealt with the Emperor's scheme I read that it was "unknown to the Tsar's Ministers, and may quite well have been unknown to the Kaiser's, including the Imperial Chancellor; but whether Buelow or Witte, or other secondary conspirators, were acquainted with these Imperial manœuvres is not the point." . . . Now, as Count Witte is dead and cannot reply, I, who was his most intimate friend and adviser during all that critical period, make bold to say that he was not one of the "conspirators," principal or secondary. On the contrary, it is to him we owe it that the dishonourable covenant was treated as a scrap of paper, and that was one of the motives for the label attached to Witte by both monarchs and their British friends: "A clever man, but not to be trusted."—*Daily Telegraph.*

HUNGARY AND THE WAR.

WASTAGE OF LIFE.

SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.

[FROM A HUNGARIAN CORRESPONDENT.]

The suggestion that among all the belligerent countries Hungary is the one which has suffered most severely in proportion to population receives support from statistics relating to births and deaths just published. It has already been mentioned that the German cities ceased to publish such statistics early in the present year, for these revealed such an alarming state of affairs that the authorities deemed it wiser to suppress them. In Hungary, however, publication has been continued, and the *Pesti Napló* has just given the figures, with the following comments:

The latest Hungarian birth and death statistics are of an alarming nature. The war has caused a destruction of man power at the front which can hardly be estimated, even approximately, but the devastation caused at home seems to have been even more terrible than that among the fighting forces. The losses at home have certainly been much more serious.

To comfort his readers the writer explains that the number of marriages and births has declined considerably in other countries as well, but he adds:

In Hungary the number of deaths—not including the losses at the front—exceeded the number of births as long ago as May, 1916. Since the the excess of deaths over births has grown to such a frightful extent that in February of the present year the deaths exceeded the births by more than 13,000.

The Royal Hungarian Statistical Office has just published the annual figures to June 1st, 1917. The book deals first of all with marriages, and compares the three war years with the last pre-war year. The figures are as follows:—

MARRIAGES.			
1913-4.	1914-5.	1915-6.	1916-7
206,900	85,859	66,778	69,205
BIRTHS.			
1913-4.	1914-5.	1915-6.	1916-7
736,256	710,795	364,438	330,862

Last year's figures show a decline of more than 50 per cent.

CIVILIAN DEATHS.

In the first year of the war there was an increase of deaths as compared with the last pre-war year of over 50,000, but the following two war years show some improvement in the death rate. This improvement, however, is more apparent than real, as the writer goes on to explain:

The figures appearing in the statistics relating to deaths are only seemingly favourable. The deaths due to bad and insufficient food and to adverse health conditions certainly increased in a very marked way. That the statistics do not show this, but, on the contrary, indicate a decline in the death rate, may be accounted for by two circumstances. The first is that a large proportion of the population is at the various fronts and the deaths there are not included in the statistics, for if they were they would complete the figures and make them far more unfavourable. The second is that the diminution in the birth rate has been so great that the absence of the heavy child mortality, which usually accounts for so large a proportion of the death rate, makes the death rate for the whole population appear smaller. The greater proportion of the mortality figures was due to deaths among children under a year old. But so few children are born that child mortality has, of course, enormously diminished, and this fact makes the statistics delusive.

The annual increase in the Hungarian population of about 20 millions is given in the following figures issued by the Royal Statistical Office:—

Increase in 1913-14	243,384
Increase in 1914-15	169,082
Increase in 1915-16	132,666
Increase in 1916-17	77,558

Thus, in spite of the "seemingly favourable" death rate, the increase of the population has fallen within the last three years from 243,384 to 77,558, not taking into account the losses in the Army, about which the Statistcial Office has something to say. The writer, after pointing out that the deaths among civilians during the third year of the war exceeded the births by 130,000, says that the Hungarian losses at the front in killed alone amount to over 100,000, according to the 600 official casualty lists published up to the present. The number of men who are at the front, or who have done military service at the front, is given as 3,000,000, that is to say, one-seventh of the entire population. The writer concludes:

The Statistical Office has worked out particulars of 70,000 men killed in the war, but in authoritative circles the losses are estimated at from four to five times this figure.

This semi-official acknowledgemnt of the falsity of the official casualty lists, which mention only 100,000 killed, is rather significant.

GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS EXPELLED.

The expulsion from Budapest of Germans and Austrians, as well as all other foreigners, on account of the shortage of food and the scarcity of house accommodation, was preceded by a very vehement agitation on the part of the newspapers. *Az Ujsag*, in a series of articles under the heading, "Budapest in the Fourth Year of the War," deals with the foreign invasion, and shows that whilst in July, 1914, the average arrivals at the Budapest terminus in trains from Austria and Germany amounted to 31,000, on an average day in August, 1917, the arrivals numbered 56,000. In consequence of this influx there are no furnished or unfurnished flats or houses to be had in the city at any price. The 4,000 men and women students at the Budapest University, who crowd into the capital towards the end of August, and among whom are 1,000 girls, could not find accommodation for more than about a hundred of their number. The rest of the four thousand had to spend the nights with some hospitable friends or in the streets. They sent a deputation to the Minister of the Interior, and he gave orders for their accommodation in barracks outside the town. The writer informs his readers that 130,000 persons arrive at the capital every month, and of these only 28,000 have recently reported their stay on the registration sheets issued by the police. He suggests that, allowing for the many who stay only a day in the capital, the rest were unable to find lodgings, and that is why many thousands have not registered.

Such being the situation towards the end of August, it is not to be wondered at that the Ministry resorted to the policy of expelling all aliens who came to Budapest merely with the view of enjoying better and more plentiful food than they could obtain in Austria or Germany.—*The Times.*

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SOLDIERS.

A COMPARISON BY M. PAINLEVE.

Relating an interview with M. Painlevé, the *Daily Chronicle*'s special correspondent says:—

M. Painlevé began by making an interesting comparison between the French and English soldier. He remarked how the qualities of the one seemed to have penetrated the other, without, however, entailing any loss of original characteristics. For instance, he said, the intrepidity of his own countrymen was freely acknowledged. They were known for their dashing offensive. But after the first shock, it was supposed that they were easily discouraged and cast down. "But now," remarked the Minister with a little smile, "the astonishing discovery has been made that they are not only capable of resisting brusque and violent attacks, but of sustaining with the utmost valour the pressure of weeks and months.

REAL COMRADES.

"Again, every Frenchman knows the traditional bulldog qualities of the English; but none suspected his dash and energy in attack. Emulation, through contact, seems to have brought about a moral combination in the two armies. The Frenchman now recognises the military splendour of the English. He had judged him superficially; hee had not realised that his apparent coldness hid a great patriotic ardour. Directed by his will-power, his peculiar virtues, moral and physical, his strength of soul, and his trained muscles as an athlete, made him an admirable partner for the Frenchman whose *forte* lay in his initiative. The Germans," added the Minister, "will soon realise that the sum total of these martial qualities is fatal to their hopes.

"Englishmen and Frenchmen are comrades in the real sense, and this is even more true of their chiefs. It reposes on the feeling that each can count with certainty upon the other. The language difficulty is really no bar to close companionship. There has sprung up in the zones behind the lines a sort of trench jargon, amusing and picturesque, in which the poilu and Tommy find a common stock of expressions. The contact is less frequent at the front itself, for the two armies, English and French, are, of course, quite distinct.

It is natural that from this propinquity should spring a desire to profit by any improvement that may have been devised by one or the other. Thus we have applied methods that the English have developed for the comfort and well-being of the soldier. Our 'foyers' are modelled upon your huts and clubs, and we have now established libraries and book centres, which, with our cinemas and lectures, help to instruct and entertain our men.

"But your front is deeper than ours, and you can employ a larger *personnel* in subsidiary directions. Women now hold certain military or semi-military posts, but not at the front, in the interior of the country.

THE SPORTING ENGLISH.

"The quality that the Frenchman most admires in his English *confrère* is his sporting good humour. This superb armour of the soul shines even in the rudest moments of the battle, in the most sanguinary hours. I remarked it in the assault of Vimy Ridge, where your Colonial and Imperial troops moved to the attack as if they were taking part in a gigantic football match.

"In the two armies, of course, is a great diversity of temperament. The French rush hurricane-wise upon the foe; it is like the passage of a mighty wind. They are graver in the battle than your own men. This comes from various facts of history and environment. To begin with—and the fact is not always remembered, perhaps—our losses have been greater than yours. Then we are defending our own soil—that makes a difference—and we have the memory, rankling in our breasts, of an old defeat. We are taking our revenge; that is why we are grim.

"You ask me what is the future of war, what is its scientific development? At present—and I speak '*en connaissance de cause*,' because I was Minister of Inventions before becoming Minister of War—the inventors have presented no startling discovery. Upon the horizon I see nothing that is likely to have the revolutionary character of, say, wireless telegraphy. Developments are coming rapidly in aviation, but they are in the nature of details rather than sensationally new departures."

THE OLD SCHOOL.

"Then victory by the air is not one of the near possibilities?" I hazarded.

M. Painlevé lightly brushed aside the suggestion. "You must not suppose," he said, "that there is an abyss between the old way of making war and the new. If the means are different, the principles are the same. Of course, the old school, with its war of movements and its Napoleonic plan, has been replaced by trenches and barbed wire and machine-guns, but it would be wrong to say that the education of officers has become thereby something utterly different. It is not so. Their training may be modified to include new subjects, but we must not look for startling changes. Aviation is a complementary arm, not a substitute for others.

"The Americans were surprised when we sent to them our mission of *savants* and engineers (in which England and Italy joined) at the progress we had made in the applications of science to war. They confess, readily, that they are now following instead of preceding us in the path of military inventions. The inventive genius of the Allies, indeed, has been devoted with considerable success to the study of sound and electrical waves and the ballistic science. In the capture of submarines, again, our innovations have proved of great assistance. The inventive treasure of the Old World has astonished by its richness. The Americans, I need hardly say, are putting their powerful laboratory equipment at our disposal or research, and their collaboration is most precious to us.

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MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 17th Nov., 3 P.M.

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TJILIWONG	JAVA & MACASSAR		9th Nov.	KOBE & YOKOHAMA
TJITAROEM	JAVA	10th Nov.	25th Nov.	SHANGHAI
TJIPANAS	AMOY	24th Nov.	26th Nov.	JAVA
TJILIWONG	MOJI	4th Dec.	6th Dec.	JAVA

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"GOENTOER"	10,000	...	5th Dec.
To SINGAPORE AND JAVA.			
"VONDEL"	10,000	...	17th Nov
"ORANJE"	8,000	...	1st Dec.
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	15,000	...	15th Dec.

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WEATHER REPORT.

November 8th, at 12.01.—The anti-cyclone has spread eastwards to central Japan; pressure has increased considerably over that area, and, with few exceptions, has decreased elsewhere.

Fresh monsoon will prevail along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 80.24 inches, against an average of 80.92 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	E. winds, fresh; fair.
Formosa Channel	North winds, strong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

8TH NOVEMBER, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.	30.26	—	—	SW	1	—
Hakodate	"	30.25	—	—	N	1	—
Tokio	"	30.38	—	—	NW	2	—
Kochi	"	31.35	—	—	SW	1	—
Nagasaki	"	30.37	—	—	—	0	—
Kagoshima	"	30.33	—	—	NW	1	—
Oshima	"	30.28	—	—	S	1	—
Naha	"	30.25	—	—	ENE	1	—
Ishi'jima	"	30.14	—	—	NNE	3	—
Bonin Island	"	30.24	—	—	ENE	1	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.32	44	68	NNW	3	o
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lohang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinkiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chungaha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.41	50	100	NNW	1	o
Gutzlaff	"	30.37	52	100	NNE	1	r
Sharp Peak	"	30.19	65	81	WNW	4	b
Amoy	"	30.16	68	91	N	4	o
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taiboku	6 a.	30.11	68	87	S	4	r
Tai-hu	"	30.07	68	—	—	0	o
Tainan	"	30.07	68	—	NNW	2	b
Aoshun	"	30.01	73	—	NE	2	r
Pescadores	"	30.08	72	—	N	6	o
Canton	6 a.	30.14	66	73	N	2	c
Hongkong	"	30.09	71	76	E	2	o
Gap Rock	"	30.08	—	—	ENE	3	o
Macao	"	30.07	70	74	NNE	2	b
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	30.07	68	92	NNW	4	of
Tourane	"	29.86	77	—	E	7	o
Cape St. James	"	29.73	73	—	ENE	2	o
Aparri	6 a.	29.97	73	94	—	0	r
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.86	72	96	—	0	o
Legaspi	"	29.82	78	90	NE	2	o
Tacloban	"	29.80	75	83	WNW	2	o
Iloilo	"	29.81	77	89	N	2	o
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.20	29.84	72	—	NE	4	o
Labuan	6 a.	29.76	78	95	SW	2	b

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundreds

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 8th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	30.07	30.09	30.03
Temperature ...	73	71	77
Humidity ...	67	76	54
Wind Direction	ENE	ENE	East
" Force ...	4		3
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 7th 74

Lowest open-air Temperature on 8th 71

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 9th to 15th November

Day of Week	Date	High Water. H'kong Mean Time.	High Water. Height.	Low Water. H'kong Mean Time.	Low Water. Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	9	m 4 20	5 7	m 11 32	2 7
		6 48 a	5 7		
Sat.	10	m 5 46	5 6	m 0 14	4 2
		7 1 a	6 0	0 10 a	2 8
Sun.	11	m 6 46	5 5	m 1 1	3 7
		7 15 a	6 4	0 45 a	2 9
Mon.	12	m 7 34	5 4	m 1 41	3 1
		7 33 a	6 2	1 16 a	3 0
Tues	13	m 8 18	5 3	m 2 20	2 5
		7 56 a	5 3	1 48 a	2 2
Wed.	14	m 9 1	5 2	m 2 18	1 9
		8 36 a	5 3	2 15 a	2 2
Thurs.	15	m 9 45	5 0	m 2 37	1 5
		8 56 a	5 2	2 40 a	2 5

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

Or to Reiss & Co., Canton. 63

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN	"SINGAN"	On 10th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 10th Nov., 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 12th Nov., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 13th Nov., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 15th Nov., 3 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY,	9th Nov., at Noon.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	16th Nov., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers
3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transhipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'kong, about	Leave S'pore about	Due at M'seilles, if sailing about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent
22

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA ... ... — TOKIWA MARU, Capt. Ogura, 15,120 — SATURDAY, 8th Dec., at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... ... — § TANGO MARU, Capt. Soyeda, 13,500 — SATURDAY, 17th Nov., at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI and KOBE ... ...

SHANGHAI, KOBE ... YOKOHAMA ... ... — § KASHIMA MARU, Capt. Tozawa, 2,1000 — THURSDAY, 22nd Nov., at 11 A.M. — § MISHIMA MARU, Capt. Nishimura, 16,000 — MONDAY, 3rd Dec., at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... ... — TAISHO MARU, Capt. Ogawa, 8,000 — MONDAY, 12th Nov.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos. 382 and 736

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
E. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov
PERSIA MARU	9,000	FRI., 7th Dec
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 31st Dec.
TENYO MARU	22,000	WED., 11th Jan. 1918.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,300 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

TELEPHONES 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Touranne, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. (TRANS PACIFIC) — FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... ... TUESDAY, 20th Nov., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Taiwan, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIJO MARU"	SUNDAY.	11th Nov., at 10 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY,	18th Nov., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745. 49

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY
ORDER THE
"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"
TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO
KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.
ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.
Including the Movements of the Local Markets.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!!

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays.
Tai O	Noon	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 3.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 3.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.0 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.m.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.	6.00 PM.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 8th

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/10⅛
Bank Bills, on demand	2/10⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/10⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/10⅝
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/11⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/11⅛
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	395¼
Credits, at 4 months' sight	410
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	68⅛
Credits, at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	132
On Manila.—On demand—Peso	136
On Singapore.—On demand	121½
On Batavia.—On demand	159½
On Haiphong.—On demand	3/32 % pm p.
On Saigon.—On demand	3/32 % pm p.
On Bangkok.—On demand	53⅞
Sovereign Bank's Buying Rate	$ 6.90 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$44.00
Bar Silver per oz	44d.

Subsidiary Coins	per cent.
Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces	$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ...10 „	$0 10 Discount
Canton .....20 „	$5.35 „
Canton .....10 „	$0 00 „

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

2.15 p.m.—Auction of Very Valuable Household Furniture at No. 23, Lyndhurst Terrace, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

TO-MORROW.

9.15 p.m.—The Court Cards at the Theatre Royal.

Tuesday, 13th Nov.:—

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1916.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE ... ... $5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE

Virginia's Best

Sweetness, Coolness, Infinite Satisfaction — a feeling of Supreme Content.

The man who enjoys a Virginia Cigarette and has never Smoked 'Three Castles' has yet to taste perfection.

The

"THREE CASTLES" CIGARETTES

"There's no sweeter tobacco comes from Virginia and no better brand than the 'Three Castles'."
THACKERAY—The Virginians.

Save the coupons— they are Valuable

W.D. & H.O. WILLS
Bristol and London.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. [10

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 8TH NOVEMBER, 1917.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation	Last Dividend.
Banks.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	$125	$640, sellers		$2 3/- int. a/c 1917
Insurances.—				
Canton	$50	$320		$25 for 1915
China Fires	$20	$131 buyers		$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fires	$50	$310, buyers		$27 for 1915
North Chinas	$5	T. 120, buy.		50% for 1916
Unions	$100	$800		$60 for 1915
Yangtszes	$50	$205		$21 for 1915
Shipping —				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$73		$10 for year ending 30-6-17
Canton Steamboats	$15	$19½		$1.25 for 1916
Indo-China Pref.	$5	$33, buyers		6/- for 1916
Do. Def.	$5	$11½, buy.		50/- for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$28½, buy.		$2.10 for year ending 30-4-17
Refineries.—				
China Sugars	$100	$84½		$12 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	P30	$29½, buyers		5 P's. for 1916
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$86, sales		$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$117, buyers		$2½ int. account 1917
Shanghai Docks	Tls.100	Tls. 75½		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30-4-16
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—				
Central Estates	$100	$89, buyers		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$90, buyers		$3 for 1 year
Hongkong Lands	$100	$88, buyers		$3½ int. account 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation	$75	$115		$5.25 for 1916
Humphreys Estates	$10	$5½, buyers		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	$30	$30		$2 for 1916
West Points	$50	$82		$3 int. account 1917
Oils.—				
Langkats	G10	Tls. 12½, buy.		Tl. 1 for year ending 31-10-16
Shells	£1	107/6		7/- for 1916
Ural Caspians	£1	30/-		9/- for 1915/16
Mining.—				
Kailans	$1	40/-		1/- int. act. year ending 30-6-17
Raubs	$1	$2½, sellers		None since 1910
Tronoh	$1	25/-		4/- int. account 1916
Cotton Mills.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 155		Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 15, buy.		T. 0.90 for year ending 30-11-16
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	T. 36½		Tls. 6 for 1913
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 114, sel.		Tls. 8 for year ending 30-6-17
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5	T. 5.60, buy		Nil for 1915
Miscellaneous.—				
China Borneos	$12	$6½		60 cents for 1916
China Lights	$5	$4, sellers		None since 1906
China Providents	$10	$7½, buyers		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	$6	$21½, buy.		$2 for year ending 31-7-17
Green Island Cement	$7½	$7.40		80 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$48, buyers		60 cents for year ending 28-2-17
Hongkong Ices	$25	$147½		$2 int. a/c 1917
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$29½		$1 int. a/c 1917
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10		$1 for year ending 31-5-17
Hongkong Trams	$5	$6.65		9% int. a/c 1917
Peak Trams Old	$10	$8½, sellers		7½ for year ending
Do. New	$1	$0.90, sellers		do. [30-4-17
Steam Laundries	$5	$8, buyers		35 cents for year ending 31-5-17
Union Waterboats	$7	$13		$1.25 for 1916
Watson & Co.	$10	$5½		70 cents for 1916
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$6½, sellers		None since 1914

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency).	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int. Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$4.70	65 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$12.25	25 p. c.	—
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.60	20 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	$1	April	$4.20 c. d.	55 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kempas	$3	June	$9.25	40 p. c.	—
Malaka Pindas	$1	Aug.	$3.10	30 p. c.	20 p. c.
Malakoff	$3	Dec.	$4.70	30 p. c.	15 p. c.
New Serendah	$3	Dec.	$4.90	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	$3	Jan.	$4.75	20 p. c.	5 p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$23.00	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2.8½		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

Reinforced Concrete Specialists, Singapore and Saigon.

Are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings:—Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chimneys, Towers, Reservoirs, Bins.

Retaining Walls, Dams, etc.

Designs and estimates on application to the Agent:—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. [37

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (¼ Paid up) ... ... Francs 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors } André Berthelot.
General Manager } A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Buildings
5, Chater Road. Tel. No. 2352
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [935

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 9th May 1917. [141

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver $18,500,000
$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, F. C. Butcher, Esq., A. H. Compton, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., E. V. D. Parr, Esq., W. L. Pattendan, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3½ „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed „ 1,125,000
Paid-up „ 562,500
Reserve Fund „ 600,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:
Bombay Galle Karachi Penang
Calcutta Hongkong Kota Bhara Rangoon
Colombo Howrah KualaLumpur Shanghai
Delhi Kandy Madras Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1916. [807

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... ... „ 17,500,000
Reserve Funds ... ... „ 5,390,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO, KELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW TAMSUI.
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The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere
Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1917. [600

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE,—PEKING.

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SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien Tsangchien, Hsingtai. HARBIN: Weichow, Shaohsien Chihchin, Lanchi, Hwchow, Ningpo, KALGAN: Changjeh, Siuyang, Loka, Chowkou. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tsuhsien Linshi, Linising, Tsinien, Yihtsih Huising, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAITUAN: Yinshang, FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Mouklden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung, CANTON, KUNMING, PEKING, Kualun Suiyuanching, etc., etc.

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